

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Nobody will remember the Penrith by-election unless it embarrasses the Government. A little embarrassment may be inevitable. No by-election is as easy as it seems for a governing party immediately after it has won a sweeping victory in a general election. It is harder to get the voters out again for the second time within two months, especially for the party that is not in evident need of further electoral support. Why should they bother, voters may irritably ask themselves, particularly when the Government has called the by-election by raising Mr William Whitelaw to the Lords?

The fear of allowing another party to slip into office no longer applies now the Conservatives have such a large majority, and there may be a natural instinct to correct the balance by voting for someone else.

The urge to do so might well be particularly strong in the present instance because of the interest that will focus on the performance of the Liberals, having chosen last month the party best fitted to form the Government, some voters might well feel that they now have the chance to help to decide who should be the most serious opposition.

Chirpy confidence creates impression

It would be very surprising therefore, if the Conservatives won by the kind of massive majority that Mr Whitelaw used to achieve at election after election. His mantle has been passed to a Conservative of a very different stamp. In background, political style, manner and opinion, Mr David Maclean is no carbon copy of Lord Whitelaw. He is very much one of the new Conservatives: sharp, tough-minded, not just hard working but manifestly energetic. But how well will he fit into this rolling rural constituency of few towns and many villages?

It is easy around Penrith not to think of Lord Whitelaw's Scottish antecedents: nobody is likely to forget Mr Maclean's. Will that forever mark him as an outsider, the "visitor from Scotland", as the Liberal candidate, Mr Michael Young, likes to describe him? It is hard to be sure because this is a constituency of reserved and courteous people who would probably feel it impolite to parade such opinions in public. But watching Mr Maclean in action over the past few days, I have not noticed him experiencing difficulty with those he has met.

At an auction mart he spoke to farmers with the familiar assurance of a man with a farming background. On the doorstep he occasionally reveals his inexperience, but his chirpy confidence seems to create a good impression. On the platform he is always articulate and sometimes eloquent. He is, in effect, an effective populist. The two questions I have most frequently heard voters raise spontaneously in this campaign are capital punishment and MPs' pay, and Mr Maclean has taken every opportunity to explain that he is on the popular side on both.

Liberals within striking distance

But apart from the inevitable difficulties of a Conservative candidate in such a by-election, Mr Maclean faces a Liberal challenge of rising confidence. Mr Young is a man of easy charm, whose manner is much more in the Whitelaw tradition, dispensing friendly assurance without needing to say too much of substance on the doorstep. If the Liberal canvassing figures are to be believed, he might even be elected. Liberals were claiming yesterday that once they had eliminated those who did not intend to vote or were undecided, the Conservative candidate had the support of 46 per cent of the electorate, the Liberals 42 per cent and Labour 10 per cent. That would certainly put Mr Young within striking distance, but canvassing returns are notoriously unreliable because so many canvassers are more optimistic than rigorous.

If the Liberals were to overturn the Conservative majority of more than 15,000 at the general election it would be a remarkable achievement. If they were to reduce that majority to below 5,000 it would be enough to cause the Government quite a bit of embarrassment and to give the Alliance the shot in the arm it badly needs. A majority of between 5,000 and 10,000 would not be of much national consequence and a majority of 10,000 or more would be a moral triumph for the Government.

Clarke orders checks on GP deputizing services

By Richard Evans

Checks on doctors' deputizing services were ordered yesterday by Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Minister for Health. His instruction, sent out to all family practitioner committees in England, comes after complaints by patients and MPs, and reports alleging serious deficiencies in the widely-used system.

The complaints have included: inefficient organization; inexperienced or inadequately qualified deputies; poor service to patients; and excessive use of deputizing services by individual doctors.

An inquiry is being held into the Southern Relief Service, the largest commercial deputizing firm in Britain, which operates throughout London and the Home Counties.

In the letter to committee chairmen, Mr Clarke said that it was clear from complaints brought to his attention that in some areas the code of practice covering deputizing services "is not being followed as closely as it is intended to be".

He said: "I regard the proper and effective discharge by FPCs of the duties and responsibilities laid on them... to be of the utmost importance. A failure to discharge them properly can lead to an unacceptable

Airlines win latest round in Laker fight

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

British Airways and British Caledonian won the latest round of their battle with Laker liquidators yesterday when the Court of Appeal granted an injunction preventing the case against them proceeding in the US courts.

That reverses a ruling by Mr Justice Parker in May. But it could be reversed if, as expected, Laker interests take the case to the House of Lords.

But for the present the shadow of a \$1,000 damages claim is lifted on the primary ground, the Master of the Rolls, Sir John Donaldson, made clear in a reserved judgment yesterday, that orders made by the British Government under the Protection of Trading Interests Act since Mr Justice Parker's judgment had "rendered the issues raised by Laker in the district court action wholly untenable as between Laker and the appellants". To allow Laker to proceed with its claim in these circumstances would amount to a total denial of justice to the appellants.

The judgment refers to the civil case being brought by Laker liquidators and does not affect the criminal grand jury case being brought by the US Dept of Justice largely on the strength of evidence provided by the civil case. However, the airlines already have a degree of protection against that by the British Government under the Protection of Trading Interests Act since Mr Justice Parker's judgment had "rendered the issues raised by Laker in the district court action wholly untenable as between Laker and the appellants".

The authority is responsible for fair regulation, air traffic control and safety standards.

British Airways' shuttle service suffered another blow yesterday when British Midland Airways was granted a licence to operate between London and Belfast from October.

Sir John said that it was so far as was known the first occasion on which an English court had prevented further prosecution or proceedings before a foreign court when

Law Report, page 4

Labour has thirst for unity, Kinnock says

From Philip Webster

Political Reporter, Penrith

Mr Neil Kinnock, front runner in the Labour leadership contest, spoke yesterday of a thirst for unity in the party and said it must never again make the mistakes of its last period in opposition.

British voters were concerned about divisions in their political parties but he said they had no reason to worry on that score about the Labour Party "now or in the future".

Speaking in support of Mr Lindsay Williams, the Labour candidate in the Penrith and the Border by-election, Mr Kinnock admitted that the way the party had conducted itself in a substantial period of opposition had contributed to the Conservative election victory. Labour had been left with little time to convey its case accurately and to present it in an appealing way.

He said the clash last week between Mr Michael Foot and Mr Roy Hattersley was "unfortunate, but added: "That has now cleared and it demonstrates the thirst in the Labour Party for unity."

Yet people were rightly worried about divisions in the Conservative and Alliance parties, he said. The Conservatives were whining and whingeing over the cuts, there was the prospect of a backbench rebellion, and the Prime Minister had been brushed aside in important votes. In the Alliance Dr David Owen was trying to replace Mr David Steel in his absence as the effective leader.

Mr Kinnock agreed with Dr Owen, who last night shared an election platform with Mr David Steel for the first time, said the by-election could best serve the interests of Britain by signalling that voters were not pawns to be sacrificed at the whim of the Tory party.

The electors of Penrith and the Border had an opportunity to give a much-needed come-uppance to the present Government which was daily demonstrating all the predictable dangers of a landslide victory. It



High honour. The husband and wife acting team of Michael Denison and Dulcie Gray, and a Chinese seaman

who rescued eight fellow crewmen from a burning fleet auxiliary in the Falklands war were among those who

received the insignia of their awards

from the Queen at Buckingham Palace yesterday.

Mr and Mrs Denison had been appointed CBE. Chin Yiu Nam, aged

34, who speaks no English, had flown

with his mother from Hong Kong to receive the George Medal for his action in the Sir Galahad after she was hit at Fitzroy Bay. Forty-eight men died in the Argentine attack on the ship.

with his mother from Hong Kong to receive the George Medal for his action in the Sir Galahad after she was hit at Fitzroy Bay. Forty-eight men died in the Argentine attack on the ship.

Government 'in the dark' on charities

By Lorna Bourke

Taxpayers give charities an estimated £1,200m a year in tax relief and direct grants, yet the Government seems to have little idea how the money is being spent.

"The Government is full of goodwill towards voluntary groups, but we think they are a bit muddle-headed in their attitude towards them," Mr Michael Brophy, director of the Charities Aid Foundation, said.

The foundation published a statistical analysis of charities' income and Mr Brophy said he had been surprised to find how little information was available to ministers and how little discussion took place.

Charities are growing, Mr Brophy said. The latest edition of *Charity Statistics* disclosed that charities' income in 1981-82 was nearly £3,000m - almost 50 per cent higher than the net inflow into National Savings.

Of that, £612, is direct grants from central and local government and £934m is investment income on which no tax is paid.

The Inland Revenue estimates that a further £270m in tax relief goes to individuals covenanted gifts to charity.

The public's overriding concern seems to be to find a cure for cancer, with cancer charities by far the biggest single beneficiary receiving nearly £50m a year compared with less than £5m for mental health.

Animal protection pulls in £25m a year with children's charities only just ahead at £30m. Charities dealing with medicine and health account for 30 per cent of all voluntary contributions compared with only 8 per cent for children's charity.

Charity Statistics reveals for the first time all sources of charities' funding. Company gifts to charity have increased by 7 per cent in real value in spite of a drop in pre-tax profits. *Charity Statistics* (Charities Aid Foundation, £25).

The trust estimates that about 50,000 arbitrators are appointed in London each year and 10,000 awards are made, in

FT union seeks new TUC intervention

By Our Labour Staff

The TUC will be urged today to make a fresh intervention in the two-month *Financial Times* general council meeting to strike rather than disciplining the strikers' union, the National Graphical Association (NGA).

Leading officials of the NGA who have been summoned to appear before the TUC general council to explain their conduct, will argue for a resumption of direct negotiations on a "no commitment" basis.

Mr George Jerom, the union's national officer responsible for Fleet Street, said last night: "The NGA would welcome the TUC's involvement in persuading FT management to re-enter negotiations with the union at an early stage."

Privately, the NGA has indicated that the TUC's authority should be directed towards reopening negotiations with the company - which the union insists were close to a settlement in discussions under auspices of the Advisory, Consultation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

The alternative, it is argued, could be a long and potentially damaging conflict within the Labour movement at a time when newspaper management are seeking substantial job cuts.

Leaders of the National Union of Journalists have told the management that they are not prepared in principle to discuss the republishing of the Frankfurt edition.

He told a press conference

he was trying to "penetrate the wall of disinformation that the British Government had tried to throw up around our country".

He likened the republican struggle in Northern Ireland to "the patriotic duty that any Englishman would have felt if invaded by the Nazis", and said Mrs Margaret Thatcher had condemned the right of people to defend themselves against invasion by sending a task force to the Falklands.

"If I was not to Sinn Fein I would find myself in the IRA," he said, although denying he had ever held a senior position in the organization.

Of a total of 209 Labour MPs, those who attended Mr Adams' meeting were Mr Jeremy Corbyn (Islington, North) who arranged the meeting, Mr Bob Clay (Sunderland, North), Miss Clare Short (Birmingham, Ladywood), Mr Ernest Roberts (Hackney, North and Stoke Newington), Mr Harry Cohen (Leyton) and Mr Tony Banks (Newham, North-west).

Twenty-five members of Gwent youth brass band who were in a coach crash on a West German autobahn in which several people were hurt returned to

bedroom yesterday.

The Victoria & Albert Museum invested £35 (estimate £30 to £40) in a pair of late nineteenth century woollen

combinations.

Gloves were well represented in the sale of embroidery and costume with a pair of baby's mittens said to have been made for little Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's one legitimate daughter, among the most touching items. They are made of pink muslin embroidered with pink silk and the tips with

sequins.

Gloves were well represented in the sale of embroidery and costume with a pair of baby's mittens said to have been made for little Princess Charlotte, the Prince Regent's one legitimate daughter, among the most touching items. They are made of pink muslin embroidered with pink silk and the tips with

sequins.

The Victoria & Albert Mu-

seum invested £35 (estimate £30 to £40) in a pair of late

nineteenth century woollen

combinations.

The early embroideries were

the real monogrammers.

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Austria 50/-; Australia 50/-; Belgium 50/-; Canada 50/-; France 50/-;

Germany 50/-; Italy 50/-; Japan 50/-; Netherlands 50/-; New Zealand 50/-; Norway 50/-; Portugal 50/-; Spain 50/-; Sweden 50/-; Switzerland 50/-; USA 50/-; UAE 7,000; Yugoslavia 100

UK 50/-; West Germany 50/-

Overseas selling prices

Jury takes 36 minutes to acquit Adamson of assaulting two girls

Peter Adamson, the Coronation Street actor, was cleared yesterday of indecently assaulting two girls aged eight. He said afterwards that he was "relieved that this ordeal is over".

He stared straight ahead and showed no signs of emotion as the jury foreman announced the verdicts to a packed Burley Crown Court after a retirement lasting only 36 minutes.

But outside the court Mr Adamson, aged 53, said: "I am very relieved for my family and myself that this ordeal is over."

"I would also like very much to thank the members of the public who have supported me in their messages and kindness. At this moment I would very much like to get back to the privacy and love of my family." Mr Adamson of old Road, Bury, Greater Manchester, was then bundled into the back of a black Mercedes, accompanied by at least four staff of The Sun newspaper, which has bought his story for a figure estimated at £70,000.

As the car pulled away, dozens of members of the public who had been waiting outside the court were shouting: "Well done, Len", and: "All the best".

But for Mr Adamson, who has starred as Len Fairclough in Coronation Street for 20 years, there will be no early return to the series, in which he has not appeared pending or during the trial.

Granada Television, makers

of the series, said: "Coronation Street story lines are written three months in advance, and there is no question of him being in the programme next week. Peter Adamson continues to be under contract to Granada and receiving his contractual fees."

Judge Lockett told the jurors: "I thank you for your attention in this case and the way you have obviously considered it in depth."

You have during the course of seven working days listened most intently and most carefully to the evidence in this case."

The judge made an order for Mr Adamson's costs and the prosecution's costs to be paid from central funds.

Press and public surged towards the dock after the judge left the court. Mr Adamson's son, Michael, aged 29, held his hands up and motioned the press to keep away from his father who was still in the dock.

Accompanied by Mr George Fairclough, his defending barrister, Mr Adamson walked through the crowded entrance to the courtroom. He wiped a tear from his cheek, and as the press and public surged forward, he and his lawyers retreated to an anteroom.

Mr Adamson was alleged to have assaulted one girl aged eight at Haslingden swimming baths on April 16 and another on April 23.

The Crown had alleged that Mr Adamson indecently assaulted the two girls by touching them under their swimming costumes.

Two police officers claimed they saw him through an underwater porthole at the pool using his thumbs to assault one of the girls as he was playing with them.

Mr Adamson maintained throughout that if he had touched them it was merely by accident and inadvertently. In his defence he told the jury that he found the suggestions "repulsive and repugnant". He said: "I am sickened by it."

After Mr Adamson's acquittal Judge Lockett accepted apologies by the Daily Mirror and Independent Television News for breaches of the Contempt of Court Act 1981.

The judge said he had made an order at the start of the trial that no proceedings taken in the absence of the jury should be reported until the end of the trial.

But the Daily Mirror of July 20 contained a photograph of the porthole through which the two police officers alleged they saw Mr Adamson indecently assaulting a girl.

An ITN bulletin had carried a report about the admissibility of evidence which had been heard in the absence of the jury. ITN's reporter explained that he was out of court at the time and was unaware the jury was absent.

A grant from Liverpool corporation

He stopped drinking in 1969

ACTOR MIRRORS MAN: In real life Mr Peter Adamson is as blunt and straightforward as his Coronation Street character Len Fairclough, the builder and plumber who has popped up the bar of the Rover's Return for the past 20 years.

He was born in a Liverpool chip shop, left school at 14 and worked in a solicitor's office until he was dismissed for persistently drumming with pens on a desk.

Mr Adamson became actor and stage manager with Bury repertory at 25 a week and later joined Coronation Street as the builder with an image of punch-ups and pints. Then in real life he developed an alcohol problem.

Christmas pudding plea fails

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The European Community has ignored protests from British consumers and food manufacturers and decided to prolong a levy on imports of dried fruit which could put up the price of this year's Christmas puddings by 10 per cent.

The EEC Commission is arranging to extend for one year a minimum import price on sultanas and raisins from outside the Community, designed to protect Greek producers, Brussels officials said.

British consumers and manufacturers have argued that the system results in a "sultana mountain" of inferior quality produce while increasing the price of American, Australian, Turkish and other sultanas which the British public – the biggest dried fruit consumers in the Community – want to buy.

Composer's wife gains decree



Driving instructors want harder tests

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

A group of West Country driving instructors launched a new organization yesterday to campaign for tougher Department of Transport tests for instructors.

Within minutes of its formation in Bristol, the Association of Professional Driving Instructors attacked proposed legislation on instructor training as "too little and too late".

Mr Richard Campbell, its vice-chairman, said: "These steps will only affect new applicants and do nothing to improve the standards of 26,000 approved instructors and 2,500 trainee instructors already on the road".

Mr John Wilson, its chairman, said that the low qualification standards required by the department had allowed too many people to join the profession. There was now fierce competition over prices and "ridiculously long hours were worked". A tired driver was a danger to pupils and other road users. Good instructors

At present, instructors must pass a written test, a driving test, and a practical one in instruction. Mrs Peacock's Bill would seek to raise the standards of all three.

Graffiti strike threat

Workers at a Greater Manchester company are threatening to strike after a man was dismissed for allegedly writing graffiti on a lavatory wall.

A Transport and General Workers' Union official at SPD, of Golborne, near Wigan, claimed that the management dismantled the cubicle and sent it off for "expert" examination, along with handwriting specimens and a list of suspects, after the company's own efforts had failed to find the culprit.

The dismissed man, Aiden

Cotterell, a warehouseman aged 21, protested his innocence. The company has refused to comment.

Demanding Mr Cotterell's reinstatement, Mr Frank Dooly, a union official, said:

"In the joint agreement between management and union there is a disciplinary procedure and unless they follow it, I shall recommend a full-time dispute with official backing".

At his home in Ashton-in-Makerfield, Mr Cotterell said:

"If it had not cost me my job I might laugh about it".

His appeal against a High Court ruling last year in which Mr Justice Dillon also refused to give her anything, was dismissed.

Mrs Burns acted as a wife and changed her name to Burns by deed poll.

But in cases where an unmarried couple had shared a home bought only in the name of one of them, such as that of Mrs Burns and her lover, then it was the financial contributions of the couple towards the purchase which had to be considered.

Of Mrs Burns, the judge said:

"When one compares the ultimate results with what it would have been had she married and taken the appropriate steps under the 1973 Matrimonial Causes Act, I think that she can justifiably say that fate has not been kind to her".

Another line of inquiry

appeared to have ended when a man approached Scottish police and said he was probably the person seen with a young girl at her house.

The union discovered what had happened after a local official, who responded to a telegraph from a crew member about pay, went to Chatham.

An official complaint has



Mr Peter Adamson after his acquittal yesterday.

allowed him to go to the London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art to take up his real love, acting, but after five months he was asked to leave.

Mr Adamson became actor and stage manager with Bury repertory at 25 a week and later joined Coronation Street as the builder with an image of punch-ups and pints. Then in real life he developed an alcohol problem.

He stopped drinking in 1969

PARLIAMENT July 26 1983

New body to take over Tube and buses in London

TRANSPORT

Transport in London is to be reorganized and run by a new body to be called London Regional Transport. Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, told the Commons in a statement on his White Paper on transport in the capital, published yesterday (Tuesday).

He said the present system had served the travelling public and transport operators badly. Since 1970 costs had risen well beyond inflation; public subsidy had risen thirteenfold, and fares had doubled in real terms.

The Government accepted the all-party transport committee recommendation that transport in London should be regarded as a matter of national priority and responsibility for it should be moved from the Greater London Council.

The new body would have a responsibility for securing efficient public transport for London and would be required to encourage other private or publicly owned operators to provide services where they could be offered more efficiently and cheaply.

Mr Robert Hayes, Opposition spokesman on (Alderman North) said the Select Committee on Transport report of July last year recommended that the authority should be composed of members from the GLC London borough councils, shire counties, district councils and the Secretary of State's nominees. How would it be directed? would there simply be the Secretary of State's nominees?

Mr Norman Atkins (Tottenham, Lab): The £25m is less than the total amount of excess profit the drugs companies have made since Mr Fowler became Secretary of State.

Mr Fowler: No. The £25m we are seeking from the drugs industry is a six-month total. It follows that the annual total we are talking about would be a £50m contribution.

If other industries had been asked to make that kind of contribution, nobody could seriously say it was an unnecessary small contribution.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorside, C): Is he satisfied that the cost of drugs is tightly under control?

Mr Fowler: With the family practitioners service, we wish to do more to be totally satisfied on that. We are making progress with the price regulation scheme and expect savings from it.

Mr Edwin Currie (Derbyshire South, C): I welcome his determination to get value for money from the pharmaceutical industry. But the current arrangements for August and September will cause the main brunt to fall on dispensing chemists. It will take six to eight weeks to clear higher-priced stocks.



Hunt: Politically-motivated face experiments.

Lab: Most Londoners will be opposed to these suggestions because Mr King has thrown out of the window all commonsense and replaced it by sheer political ideology.

How can he talk about accountability if he sets up a centralized holding company to which there would be linked a labyrinth of public limited companies in which accountability will be confined to the board room?

Mr King: His remarks are a savage attack on the select committee which was unanimous in its proposals.

Mr Stans Hughes (Southwark and Bermondsey, L): Will he not rule out some democratic participation in the authority?

Mr King: He raises an aspect worth considering. People commute from Bristol and Leicester and their view should also be considered.

Mr Ronald Leighton (Newham North East, Lab): How can he not give guarantees on fire levels or travel concessions for the retired?

Mr King: Those answers will depend upon the performance of the authority and on the decisions of the boroughs. It is for local authorities to determine what will happen over concessionary fares.

Mr Norman Atkins (Tottenham, Lab): The £25m is less than the total amount of excess profit the drugs companies have made since Mr Fowler became Secretary of State.

Mr Fowler: No. The £25m we are seeking from the drugs industry is a six-month total. It follows that the annual total we are talking about would be a £50m contribution.

If other industries had been asked to make that kind of contribution, nobody could seriously say it was an unnecessary small contribution.

Mr David Knox (Staffordshire, Moorside, C): Is he satisfied that the cost of drugs is tightly under control?

Mr Fowler: With the family practitioners service, we wish to do more to be totally satisfied on that. We are making progress with the price regulation scheme and expect savings from it.

Mr Edwin Currie (Derbyshire South, C): I welcome his determination to get value for money from the pharmaceutical industry. But the current arrangements for August and September will cause the main brunt to fall on dispensing chemists. It will take six to eight weeks to clear higher-priced stocks.

Government reviewing regional policy

PM'S QUESTIONS

The Government is having a review of regional policy. Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said after Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) had referred to the unanimity of opinion that present regional industrial development grants were defective in that they did not promote employment in black spots but discriminated against companies which were already established and trying to stand on their own feet.

Would she therefore see (he asked) that when the department is ready with its proposals a White Paper will be published so that we all may take part in the very serious and necessary debate on this subject?

Mrs Thatcher: I know that a number of firms consider the regional areas feel that when we are trying to secure inward investment to regional areas with heavy subsidies, those who come in often compete with firms outside the areas who are standing on their own feet.

We are having a look at regional policy with a view to making it more effective in the creation of jobs.

Retirement

A motion asking the Speaker Mr Charles Gairdner (Wolverhampton South East, Lab) to convey to Sir Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, in the Commons, the manifesto clearly that they would maintain firm control of public spending and borrowing.

In 1981-82 local authorities were budgeting above the expenditure targets laid down by Government and it was decided to hold back Government grants worth £201m. In the event, some authorities spent below their budgets and so the hold-

over period was increased to 1982-83.

Expenditure by local authorities was public expenditure and had been so defined by successive governments for many decades.

Whether financed by borrowing or rate support grant or rates, it was

back had been reduced to £124m. One report implemented that

the other report implemented the Government's grant hold-back of £280m for authorities which had budgeted over their 1982-83 targets.

The Opposition's chief spokesman, Mr Gerald Kaufman, had written an article, full of the most astonishing rubbish in Monday's edition of *The Times*. In it he had said: "As for rates-borne expenditure, it is of course balanced exactly by the rates levied on local taxpayers and so adds precisely nothing in net terms to public expenditure". That was nonsense.

Expenditure by local authorities was public expenditure and had been so defined by successive governments for many decades.

Whether financed by borrowing or rate support grant or rates, it was

finalise their rates.

Lord Bellwiss, Minister for Local Government, announced during a debate on the third reading of the Local Authorities (Expenditure Power) Bill in the House of Lords, that the Government had approved in principle a further six schemes for urban development grant, representing a total investment of over £14m, secured, be said, by just £2m of public expenditure.

The projects announced brought the total number of schemes so far to 99, representing £45m of public expenditure, generating about £185m of private investment and about £230m of capital investment in all.

The new schemes are in Newcastle, Dudley, Walsall, Luton, Wakefield and Bradford.

Lord Bellwiss criticised when he described as a minority of extreme left-wing dominated councils who were bringing much of local government into disrepute in ways that appalled most people in local government of all political completions.

If they do not stop doing this (he said) the challenge to Government to take action becomes unanswered at the end.

The minister was answering a debate on an amendment moved by Lord Harris of Greenwich (SDP) to prevent local authorities from using the powers under the Bill to spend public money on the publishing of give-away newspapers.

Lord Harris, citing what was happening in Islington as an example, said that no one was seriously pretending that a publicly financed newspaper to be published in that borough was other than a newspaper created to support the present majority on Islington Council.

Lord Bellwiss said it was an appalling attitude by an authority whose antics were bringing local government into ever growing disrepute. But the purpose of the Bill was technical and limited and the Government believed that this matter required a careful and comprehensive approach.

The amendment was rejected by 105 votes to 57 - Government majority, 48.

New peer

Lord King of Wartnaby, formerly Sir John King, chairman of British Airways, was introduced.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Motions on social security benefits and pension lump sum payments. Lords (3.30): Tributes to Sir Peter Henderson, Clerk of the Parliaments, and declaration of Mr John Smyth as Clerk of the Parliaments. Motions on social security benefits.

Court of Appeal

Law Report July 27 1983

Queen's Bench Division

Laker's US action against British airlines untriable

British Airways Board v Laker Airways Ltd and Others (1983) 1 WLR 1375) It was ordered that the substantive application be heard before the Court of Appeal.

Laker had challenged the jurisdiction of the High Court and the Court of Appeal to grant the relief sought. Judge Harold H. Greene of the Columbia District had expressed strong views on the propriety of the English courts granting the relief sought.

It was not until 1977 that Laker obtained permission to operate that Skyrain service. For the reasons for the delay, see *Laker Airways Ltd v Department of Trade* (1977) QB 643).

In the second half of 1981 Laker encountered financial difficulties, and was forced to cease trading early in February 1982.

In November 1982 Laker instituted civil action No 82-3362 in the Columbia District Court. KLM and Sabena were added as defendants.

The action alleged a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and to monopolize in violation of the US Sherman Act causing damage to Laker in excess of US \$350m. An allegation of intentional tort was made.

The complaint was accompanied by extensive requests for the production of documents and answers to interrogatories.

British Airways and British Caledonian were sued in the US action to such extent as was necessary to avoid being in contempt of the District Court or having a default judgment signed, but no more.

In January 1983 they began the present action to restrain Laker from prosecuting the US action against them.

Section 1 of the Sherman Act, enacted in 1890 rendered every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, illegal with penal penalties.

Section 4 of the Clayton Act, enacted in 1914, provided that any person injured in his business or property by anything forbidden in the anti-trust laws (the Sherman Act) might sue in any district court in the US in which the defendant resided and recover treble damages, the cost of suit and reasonable attorney's fee.

Since the second world war, UK airlines had been subject to control by the United Kingdom Civil Aviation Authority (CAA). The corresponding body for US aircraft was the United States Civil Aviation Board (CAB). The CAA and the CAB were charged with the enforcement of the Sherman and Clayton Acts.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 1977. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 1946 and Bermuda 2 in 110. The essence of both treaties was equality of opportunity for the airlines of each country.

The two nations concluded bilateral treaties, Bermuda 1 in 194

Britain and China will resume Hongkong discussion next week

Peking (Reuters) - British and Chinese officials described their latest round of talks yesterday as useful and agreed to meet again next Tuesday and Wednesday.

The discussions began last September when China announced that it intended to regain sovereignty over the territory, most of which is ruled by Britain under a 99-year lease which expires in 1997.

A British Embassy spokesman said Sir Percy Cradock, the Ambassador who is leader of the British team, and Sir Edward Youde, the Governor of Hongkong, would visit London next month for consultation.

He said they were likely to meet Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, Mr Richard Luce, Junior Minister of Staff at the Foreign Office, who has special responsibility for the colony, and possibly Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Both British and Chinese officials said no change was expected in their negotiating teams for next week's talks,

which would be their last meeting until September.

Mr Qi Huaiyan, head of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, said:

"The two sides have had two more useful days of talks."

"They will meet again to resume these talks on August 2 and 3 in Peking, after which there will be a recess of some weeks. Talks will recommence in September."

Sir Edward took part in these talks this week and last month as part of the British delegation and not as a representative of Hongkong. Peking does not recognize his right to speak for the colony's population of 5.2 million people, about 95 per cent of whom are Chinese.

Hongkong Island, the business heart of the colony, and the tip of Kowloon peninsula were ceded to Britain in perpetuity; but these areas are not considered viable without the leased New Territories.

China, in any case, does not recognize the validity of any of the treaties, which it says were signed under duress by the crumbling Manchu empire.

Chinese leaders have frequently said they plan to maintain the prosperity and stability of Hongkong. But many Hongkong residents are sceptical, saying Peking has given little indication of how it plans to achieve this.

The present phase of talks is officially described as more detailed than those which started last September, informed Hongkong sources in Peking said the earlier round was deadlocked at one stage in over the highly sensitive issue of sovereignty.

But the two sides had since set this aside and agreed to discuss technical issues concerning the future administration of the territory.

Uncertainty over the future of Hongkong has caused serious jitters on the colony's stock markets and in June the Hongkong dollar sank to a record 7.73 against the US dollar.

It has since recovered and traded yesterday at 7.19 to the US dollar and stocks rose on a wave of speculative buying.

Glut strengthens Soviet hand in grain talks

Vienna (Reuters) - The United States and the Soviet Union opened two days of talks in Vienna yesterday on US grain supplies to the Soviet Union, with a world glut putting the latter in a strong position.

American officials have said negotiations are likely to be long and hard, with little prospect of early agreement at this session, the third round of talks on renewing the accord.

Mr Boris Gordeev, the Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, a veteran of grain negotiations who is again leading his country's delegation, expressed hope that the two sides would reach agreement at this round.

"I hope this will be the last time. We will do our best," he told reporters as he arrived at the Soviet trade mission, where the talks are taking place.

• MOSCOW: American negotiators may find that they have overestimated the Soviet demand for imported grain this year, according to Western economic experts in Moscow (Richard Owen writes).

The current agreement expires at the end of September.

Warning to Japan on defence role

From Richard Hanson Tokyo

Mr Bill Hayden, the Australian Foreign Minister, said in Tokyo yesterday that his Government does not favour a stepping-up of Japan's defence role.

Experts say that despite the endemic problems of Soviet agriculture, including badly maintained machinery, inadequate storage and fertilizer shortages, this year's harvest should be better than expected thanks to almost ideal weather conditions. Following a series of bad harvests Moscow stopped publishing statistics, but Westerners estimate put this year's crop at more than 200 million tonnes.

This still leaves a shortfall of about 34 million tonnes, but with a world glut and the expected good harvest at home the Soviet Union can afford to cut back on imports, experts say.

Last week Soviet officials told a visiting Argentine trade delegation that Russia would not need to buy more than the 4.5 million tonnes to which it is committed.

Australia would be concerned if - either as a result of external pressure or internal decision - there were a shift in Japan's basic defence posture, or a dramatic acceleration of defence spending", he said at the end of two days of talks.

Mr Hayden appears to have chosen a deliberately moderate view of how Japan's defence capabilities should develop.

"Australia would also be concerned if Japan were to attempt to develop a regional security role. This would have a destabilizing effect on the Asia-Pacific region", he declared.

He did say, however, that his statement on defence did not mean that he thought Japan was about to take actions which would worry Australia.



Crash aftermath: Scene near Avignon after the Nice-Paris express was derailed

Teenagers die in rail crash

Barbentane, France (AP) - A broken axle was the apparent cause of a train derailment early yesterday in southern France that killed four Canadian teenagers and injured 24 other passengers on board an overnight Nice-Paris express.

The train, carrying about 500 passengers, was travelling at 85 mph when two carriages derailed at the small Barbentane train station, seven miles south east of Avignon in the Provence countryside.

A scene of panic followed. Blood-stained pillows, sleeping bags and suitcases flew through the air when two sleeping carriages flipped over. About 6ft of rail was twisted in the air to a height of 13ft by the force of the shock, while the last two carriages battered the station platform.

"It was an apocalyptic scene," one rescue worker said. "Many of the injured were taken off the train while they were in the midst of receiving blood transfusions."

Authorities rushed 150 rescue workers, 20 doctors and 15 ambulances to the scene to care for the injured and help evacuate the passengers, most of whom were sleeping when the accident occurred at 1.15am, four hours after the train had left Nice.

"I was shaken awake by the vibrations that got stronger and stronger, then the brutal stop," a passenger who escaped serious injury said. "We were then showered with falling suitcases."

The Canadian Embassy in Paris identified the four dead as Patricia Paquin, Marie Basile, Lian Jones and Carole Powell, all women aged between 17 and 20.

Embassy officials said the four, and 25 other Canadian students, were in the carriage that suffered the most damage. Another group of Canadians had tickets for the train, but arrived at Nice after it had pulled out.

Deaths related to malnutrition have increased sharply, and about two million tonnes of maize will have to be imported.

The rain has come too late to save the maize crop, but agricultural experts said it should prevent further deterioration in sugar and wheat crops.

The southern coast industrial town of East London was one of the wettest places in the country over the weekend. Winds gusting up to 70 mph tore off roofs and uprooted trees.

The rain brought little comfort to Durban residents, who have suffered stringent water rationing.

Falklands offensive by junta at UN

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

Argentine Foreign Ministry officials are preparing a new diplomatic offensive over the Falkland Islands, focused on the next meeting of the United Nations General Assembly, due in September.

Admiral Ruben Franco, the Argentine Navy commander, who was also in Caracas for the Bolivian bicentenary, said: "Let no one doubt that we will return to the Malvinas (Falklands). There is now no room in America, or in the world, for usurpation and colonialism".

As part of its strategy, the Argentine Foreign Ministry is inviting representatives of the opposition political parties to attend the next UN General Assembly.

Last year, the vote on the resolution was taken in early November. If this timetable is repeated, the vote this year will come after Argentina's general election, which due on October 30.

The intention is to show that the Argentine Government's position is shared by victors at the polls. The Foreign Ministry hopes that representatives of the two main parties, the Peronists and the radicals, will be present at the UN.

Portuguese army chief faces sack

From Our Correspondent Lisbon

President Eanes of Portugal has been asked by the Government to dismiss General Amadeu Garcia Dos Santos the Army Chief of Staff, whom he appointed two years ago.

The request seems likely to widen the breach between the President and the government of Dr Mario Soares.

No official reason for the dismissal has been made public, but after a meeting yesterday of top army generals, including General Garcia Dos Santos, with Dr Soares said that he had been told by government members that the decision had been a political one.

Senior Mota Pinto said that the dismissal had been by a unanimous decision based exclusively on the officer's qualifications. Four other generals were confirmed in their posts.

General Garcia Dos Santos, who is 47 and a former professor in Lisbon's military academy, played a prominent role in the Army coup that restored democracy to Portugal on April 25, 1974.

BICC MAKING LIGHT WORK FOR BRITAIN...

CABLING BRITAIN WITH OPTICAL FIBRE

BICC ARE TAKING THE LEADERSHIP IN THIS TREMENDOUS NATIONAL PROJECT - A PROJECT THAT WILL GIVE BRITAIN THE MOST MODERN AND EFFICIENT COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK IN THE WORLD.

55% OF ALL THE OPTICAL FIBRE CONTRACTS AWARDED BY BRITISH TELECOM HAVE BEEN WON BY BICC AND ITS PARTNER PLESSEY. AND OF THE OPTICAL FIBRE CONTRACTS RECENTLY ANNOUNCED BY MERCURY COMMUNICATIONS LIMITED, OVER 70% WILL BE CARRIED OUT BY BICC.

THESE HIGH PERCENTAGES DO NOT SURPRISE ANYONE WHO HAS FOLLOWED BICC'S DEVELOPMENT OF OPTICAL FIBRE TECHNOLOGY - AND ITS PRACTICAL APPLICATION. TEN YEARS AGO, BICC COMMITTED THEMSELVES TO SUBSTANTIAL AND CONTINUING INVESTMENT IN PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION FACILITIES. THEIR MOST RECENT INVESTMENT IS THE WORLD'S FIRST PURPOSE-BUILT PLANT FOR THE PRODUCTION OF OPTICAL FIBRE. THIS PLANT, LOCATED IN NORTH

WALES, IS JOINTLY OWNED WITH CORNING GLASS WORKS OF THE USA.

TODAY, WITH AN ARRAY OF OPTICAL FIBRE FIRSTS TO THEIR NAME, AND WITH THE BACKING OF OVER A CENTURY OF CONTINUALLY GROWING SUCCESS IN CABLE MANUFACTURE AND INSTALLATION, BICC CAN OFFER COMPLETE SYSTEMS - FROM THE INITIAL PLANNING AND DESIGN, THROUGH THE SUPPLY OF THE CABLE AND ITS ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT, TO FINAL INSTALLATION AND COMMISSIONING.

BICC ARE INDEED MAKING LIGHT WORK FOR US ALL. AND WITH THEIR UNIQUE EXPERIENCE AND EXPERTISE, NO ONE ELSE COULD HAVE DONE SUCH LIGHT WORK.

OF IT.
**BICC PLC,
PO BOX 5, 21 BLOOMSBURY STREET,
LONDON WC1A 2JN
TELEPHONE 01-637 1300
TELEX 23463 B 28624
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: BICLBEST LONDON WC1**

WORLD LEADERS IN OPTICAL FIBRE TECHNOLOGY

Moscow says Reagan plans to send forces into Central America

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union has accused Washington of planning direct military operations in Central America involving United States troops.

Tass said the United States wanted to bring down the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua, and help the "gory right-wing regime" in El Salvador to "down the patriotic movement of the popular masses in his region."

Central America is being presented by Soviet propaganda as proof of the "ugly face" of the Reagan Administration. Officials here assert the Soviet Union's right to support "freedom fighters" in the region, but are more cautious about whether Russia will increase arms supplies to leftist forces.

The Russians do not accept the theory that the United States is entitled to interfere in its own backyard in the same way that Moscow influences events in Eastern Europe. On the contrary, the Soviet press has lambasted "American imperialism" for helping dictatorial regimes to suppress national liberation movements in El Salvador and elsewhere,

Salvador civilian deaths rise

San Salvador (Reuter) - Statistics compiled by the United States Embassy here show that the number of civilians killed in El Salvador has risen despite official US reports that the Salvadorean Government has kept trying to improve the human rights situation.

The Embassy figures, largely based on local press reports, show that the number of deaths caused by political violence rose 9 per cent to 1,054 in the first six months of this year. It was 961 in the second half of 1982.

Human rights groups say the figures cast doubt on the validity of the process by which the Reagan Administration certifies progress in the country's human rights record before approving military and economic aid.

By law, the Reagan Administration must certify every six months that the Salvadorean Government is "working to increase respect for human rights and reduce abuses by security forces".

In the text of the last certification report, issued last week, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said there was less evidence of progress towards ending violence against non-combatants and controlling all elements of the armed forces. But he added that the Government was persisting in its efforts to improve the human rights situation.



Meanwhile, Salvadorean military officials said leftist guerrillas had stepped up attacks to undermine a national military campaign and killed at least six Government troops in a raid on an eastern province of San Miguel, some 100 miles east of the capital. They had been repulsed after a 17-hour gun battle.

The Salvadorean Army said yesterday that at least 80 rebels had been killed and 12 of their camps destroyed in an 11-day anti-guerrilla sweep. The operation was said to have driven most insurgents out of the province of Cuscatlan, north of the capital.

MANAGUA: Nicaragua is willing to discuss its alleged arms shipment to Salvadorean guerrillas at peace conference this week in Panama City. Senator Tomas Borge, the Interior Minister, said in a speech here.

Iraqi President visits the Gulf war front

Baghdad (Reuter) - President Saddam Hussein of Iraq visited the northern sector of the Gulf war yesterday as Iraq said it had foiled a fresh Iranian attack in the Haj Omran area of the front.

The Iraqi news agency INA said President Hussein visited the First Army Corps in the mountainous Kurdish province, where Iran launched an attack across the border on Saturday, to "express appreciation of the great heroism of our brave fighters".

The agency also quoted the corps commander as saying Iraqi forces early yesterday had beaten back an Iranian attack on what he called "an important mountain in the Haj Omran area".

IRAQI PRESIDENT VISITS THE GULF WAR FRONT

From Moshe Brillant, Tel Aviv

President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast arrived at Heathrow Airport for an official visit which will include talks with Mrs Margaret Thatcher today.

A photograph that appeared in Monday's issue of *The Times* captioned as Mr Houphouet-Boigny was not in fact of him, but had been strongly supplied to us by an agency.

Knesset 'deceit' on Bill

From Moshe Brillant, Tel Aviv

Mr Menachem Savidor, the Knesset Speaker, in an unprecedented action yesterday alleged that a private member's Bill restricting archaeological digs had cleared the House the night before through deceit and conspiracy and he declared the vote null and void.

A loud howl of protest from the benches of his own party, Likud, Mr Savidor acknowledged that legal experts had unanimously told him that the Speaker had no authority to invalidate a Knesset decision, but that he was doing so of "anyhow out of a sense of 'natural justice', and logic."

MR MENACHEM SAVIDOR

From Leslie Plummer, Victoria, Seychelles

The Bill, requiring archaeologists to subject to rabbinical review if they encounter suspected grave sites, was scheduled for debate yesterday, but Mr Meir Cohen-Avidor, the Deputy Speaker, who was in the chair, suddenly added it to the agenda a few minutes before midnight on Monday when most of the opposition members had left thinking that the day's business was completed.

MR COHEN-AVIDOR

Mr Cohen-Avidor, a Likud deputy, had been one of the sponsors of the controversial Bill.

MR COHEN-AVIDOR

According to diplomatic sources here, however, the Seychelles economy has dropped sharply since 1979 and the Government is more eager than ever for the currency of sailors from Western long-range task forces in the Indian Ocean.

As Your Majesty's loyal subjects, we look forward to the time when it may become possible for you to take up your rightful place as King in our Country, and to restore it to peace and prosperity after the long period of suffering is over.

May God be with you.

ISSUED BY IRANIAN ROYALISTS IN LONDON

ADVERTISEMENT

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

Your Majesty, Reza Shah II, Shah of Iran

Our sincere condolences at the 3rd anniversary of the passing away of your father, the Great Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlavi, Shahanshah Arameh, on the 27th July, 1980, whose memory we cherish.

As Your Majesty's loyal subjects, we look forward to the time when it may become possible for you to take up your rightful place as King in our Country, and to restore it to peace and prosperity after the long period of suffering is over.

May God be with you.

ISSUED BY IRANIAN ROYALISTS IN LONDON

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

REZA SHAH II, Shah of Iran

SHAH WILL NEVER DIE AS HE'S ALWAYS ALIVE IN OUR HEARTS

THE ARTS

Theatre An idiom joyously relished

Cassie McFarlane: a life of gossip and disconnection

Smile Orange Tricycle

For the average London spectator, the Tricycle's latest attraction offers as much entertainment as a production in Plaetdeutsch to the average Hamburgh. It is close enough to Home Counties English for anybody to get the slow bits; but as soon as the company start having fun then you are left out in the cold unless you are at home with West Indian patois.

Trevor Rhone's piece may have been a smash hit at Jamaica's Barn Theatre in 1970, and may rank as a classic farce with its own public. But all I can safely claim for *Smile Orange* is that it points the way to *Fawlty Towers*. Set in a matchwood tourist hotel adjoining the island's airstrip, it spends two action-packed hours itemizing all the ills hoteliers are heir to.

Miss Brandon (Cassie McFarlane) on the front desk devotes her life to telephone gossip and cutting off incoming calls. The under-manager lives in a perpetual sweat of officious panic. Cyril, the kitchen boy, obediently obeys everybody in sight and makes a mess of everything he touches. And two waiters, led by the system-beating Ringo, run the place for their own advantage and profit.



Also on stage are a group of puffy, Hawaiian-shirted dolls representing the tourists. It strains credibility in Rufus Collins's production to see these white, effigies slumped immobile in the lobby with the staff going berserk all round them. But at least they make the point that the gags are not supposed to be understood by Whites.

Ringo (Malcolm Freedman) can lapse into standard English when he wants, as when he conducts a telephone intrigue with the manager's wife. But, on the whole, if you are looking for laughs you have to rely on pantomime scenes such as Cyril's lesson in how to serve dinner without getting your armpit under the client's nose, or Ringo's assiduous stripping of the manager's office under the pretext of cleaning it.

As the cast is small, comic climaxes are apt to happen off-stage and reach us only through description. Even so, the production could have done with more routine work as a springboard for the anarchy. What comes through most strongly is the sight of an able company joyously relishing their own idiom; and demonstrating a mischievous pecking order in which the lower the status the louder the ensuing raspberry.

Irving Wardle

Awesomely moral

Beau Brummell

St James's, Piccadilly

This year's Piccadilly Festival offers, in addition to luncheon and evening concerts in St James's Church, this entertaining little one-man show staged in the church's Wren Coffee House by its south entrance in Jermyn Street. With the audience at candlelit cafe tables so close that I hoped we might be offered a pinch of the Brummell snuff, the interior's severe modernity and harsh lighting do not help Paul Alexander, but his confidence and style quickly conquer the environment.

Like a Restoration comedy hero, he enters in *déshabillé*, with a "blue devils" hangover and gout so acute that his toe cannot bear the touch of talc. We then have the fascination of watching this creature wash, splash itself with cologne and dress itself, winding the snowy cravat round the specially designed super starched collar, gradually shuddering the head into it to produce a natural pattern of creases.

Meanwhile he chats of his military career, abandoned in disgust on being posted to Manchester, and the principles of good dress: cleanliness, harmony and lack of ostentation. Then comes Nemesis – gambling debts forcing him to permanent exile in France. a

Anthony Masters

Dance

Light in the dark

Giselle

Festival Hall

Festival Ballet opened its South Bank summer season on Monday with Mary Skeaping's production of *Giselle*. The general view is that this staging is an exemplar of romantic period style, so I must manfully try to suppress my heretical thoughts that it is long-winded, with many irrelevant added details that obscure the main plot, while vital issues such as how Hilarion dies are skipped over.

I hope that before the next performance someone will have found time to put the execrable lighting to rights. A cut-out gaze cloth that should be invisible was ingeniously emphasized all through Act I, and in Act II the dawn passed unnoticed after a night when the alternation of light and dark had been as frequent as it was purposeless.

Several casts are to play the leading roles during the week. Elisabetta Terabust, the first of the Giselles, acted with a touching sincerity and, perhaps more important, an obvious awareness of why things were happening. Some of her footwork was smudgy but her dancing is nicely presented. Jay Jolley, in his last few

weeks with Festival before joining the Royal Ballet, made an apt partner for her: clear and sympathetic in his acting, and his dancing carefully phrased, although, like his ballerina, his strength lies in expressiveness rather than virtuosity. They make a good match, both with dark good looks, both romantic in style, and Jolley will not necessarily find himself better partnered in his new job.

It is unusual, and not unwelcome, to see the Prince of Courland so affable as Terry Hayworth makes him. Casting Ben van Cauwenbergh (who usually plays romantic leads) as Giselle's unsuccessful village suitor Hilarion ought to be a good idea, and could yet be so with more work on the detail and motivation of his role.

Virginie Alberti danced her harvest solo prettily. Matz Skoog started his well but did not sustain his strength. Manola Asensio made the ghostly Queen of the Wilis unnecesarily arid, and there was some unconvincing acting from most of her victims. Incidentally, when Giselle's mother is patterning through her traditional and largely uncomprehended mime about the Will legend, it looks crazy to point at her own front door in indicating their accosted haunts.

John Percival

NASTASSIA KINSKI TERI GARR and FREDERIC FORREST in
One from the heart
A film by FRANCIS COPPOLA
Music by TOM WATTS
Produced by RICHARD COOK N.M.E.
At the end all you want to do is watch it over again! Richard Cook N.M.E.
Lumière Cinema 836 0691

Nigel Hawthorne has just completed his final stint as Permanent Secretary to the Department of Administrative Affairs in the BBC television series *Yes Minister*. Now he is not sure he enjoys the feeling the Royal Shakespeare Company's Barbican headquarters seems to engender in some of its actors of being a "glorified civil servant". He has joined the company to play Orgon in Christopher Hampton's new translation of Molière's *Tartuffe*, directed by Bill Alexander, which opens at the Pit tomorrow. It will not be farcical.

"In the past, audiences have been very suspicious about French plays, and the translators truncated Molière's long and complicated speeches to make them acceptable to English ears", says Hawthorne. "We were concerned that the production should be a genuine version, rather than taking the original idea and turning it into a funny play. It is not in rhyming couplets but blank verse, in order to keep it as near as possible to Molière's words."

The basis of good comedy is truth, so the more real the situation is, the funnier. You don't need arbitrary business and jokes. Underneath there is an extraordinary emotional situation, in which Orgon, an ordinary middle-class family man, has invited into his house a religious nut, who is also a con-man. The more he is warned, the more obstinate he becomes that the man should remain in their lives. When the moment of realization does arrive, it is almost too painful to watch."

Tartuffe is designed to run in repertoire with Bulgakov's *Molière*, which is transferring from the Other Place at Stratford. The Bulgakov play shows *Tartuffe* as a contributory factor in Molière's own downfall, and draws parallels to the artist in any repressive society. Antony Sher, who plays the title roles in both plays, is a compatriot of Hawthorne from South Africa. They lived within four miles of each other in Cape Town, though they rarely talk about it, because they feel estranged from the

country. Hawthorne recently returned there to find, despite window-dressing, the feeling of hopelessness worse than ever.

It was not the political situation, so much as the need to be an actor, which first brought Hawthorne to England. He worked with Joan Littlewood in the latter days of her time at Stratford East when she was beginning to get disenchanted. Although the magic was there, so was "the other side, which was depressingly careless

and recklessly bad, yet the way she worked and thought remained with me". He became involved in Royal Court productions, as Prince Albert in *Early Morning*, the last Edward Bond play to be banned by the Lord Chamberlain, in other Bond plays, Christopher Hampton's *Total Eclipse* and John Osborne's *A Sense of Detachment*.

However, acclaim really arrived in the Seventies for performances in Michael Frayn's *Clouds*, in which he was a supposedly hard-nosed reporter on a facility trip to Cuba, and Peter Nichols's *Privates on Parade* as Major Flack, the bone-headed commander who lectures the troops on godliness while the Japanese advance on Singapore. He was not in the film of the play – an understandable decision, he says, as at the time of casting it was John Cleese's name that raised the money. But it would have been nice to have been told before it was actually announced in the newspapers.

After *Tartuffe*, plans are undecided. There will only be another *Yes Minister* if the writers, Antony Jay and Jonathan Lynn, feel that they can find a new way of approaching the series, bearing in mind that they have made all the jokes they can about the present situation. It has been a critical and popular success, but neither author wants to go over old ground again.

Now in his mid-fifties, Hawthorne is beginning to question whether he wants to remain in the theatre, which he finds less to his taste than filming. "I keep asking what I am doing dressing up every night, and it all seems a bit silly. I enjoy working for the camera because you are not stuck with it night after night. You don't have to have constant loyalty to it. You can do it once and you don't even have to watch it. I used to love my theatre days, the magic and make-up and pretending, but suddenly these things seem a little empty, and you wonder what you are doing it for. It is like waking up after a nice dream and thinking, now it's daylight I can see through it."

Promenade Concert Imposing success

BBCSO/Pritchard
Albert Hall/Radio 3

after the 17-minute seriousness of "Ecco ascendimus", with its perky high clarinet, chattering strings and sober trombone chorale, it presents a new, vigorous Goehr.

Elsewhere, the slow tread of the music was calmly, rather effectively projected by Sir John Pritchard's unfussy direction, though some problems of balance, notably the emergence of the choir's "eccc" in the third movement under a blaring brass chord, had not been solved. There are some refreshingly clear, transparent sonorities in the orchestral interludes, though I still feel (as with Goehr's recently performed Psalm 4 trilogy) that the rhythmic profile is not very strong.

Apart from some problems with the machine-gun declamation of "eccidit, ecclit" in the first movement, the Symphony Chorus sang with splendid unanimity – the cries of "sciam" in the second movement, which trail whining high woodwind and strings behind them, were vivid.

The most affecting moment, however, was the end. 51 minutes in, from a particularly dense section of choral writing there is a yearning climax on "usque ad sumnum oculi", a whispered "orate" and a densely chromatic orchestral postlude which fades to an F minor close.

Nicholas Kenyon

The reality of humour



Clare Colvin meets Nigel Hawthorne, who opens in *Tartuffe* at the Pit tomorrow

TEN SUCCESSFUL YEARS...

The Annual Report and Accounts of the British Gas Corporation, published on July 26th, covers the tenth complete financial year since the Corporation came into being on January 1st, 1973.

During a decade which saw two international oil crises and far-reaching changes in the pattern of Britain's energy production and consumption, gas has made a vast and increasing contribution to the nation's energy needs and economic well-being.

GROWING SHARE OF ENERGY MARKET

Gas sales are almost 50 per cent higher than they were at the start of the decade, and gas now supplies over 40 per cent of all the heat used in Britain (excluding fuel used for transport). Over 2 million more households have gas now compared with ten years ago; more than half of all domestic gas customers now have central heating; and the fact that the gas share of the domestic fuel market is now over 56 per cent is evidence of a major advance in the standards of comfort enjoyed by British people generally in their homes. In the industrial and commercial markets, too, the popularity of gas has increased – roughly a third of all the heat used by industry and business is now supplied by gas.

INVESTMENT AND EXPLORATION – AND BENEFITS FOR BRITISH INDUSTRY

The massive investment required to meet the growing demand for gas is entirely self-financed. Some £4,000 million will be spent over the next five years – providing much-needed business for British firms, and creating many thousands of jobs. This year, the gas people are mounting an ambitious exploration programme, with five separate drilling rigs in operation – and every confidence that new discoveries will be made.

The biggest single gas project is the development of the Morecambe Bay gas field off the

Lancashire coast. Capital investment of £525 million to March 31 represents about half of what is needed to develop the field, and over 80 per cent of this huge sum has gone on contracts with British firms.

PROFITS FOR BRITAIN

British Gas made a current cost operating profit of £663 million in 1982/3, and the Corporation has exceeded the minimum financial target set by the Government. It also bettered the performance target agreed with the Government by reducing its net trading costs in real terms.

Much of the profit will be ploughed back into the business and thus ensure customers' gas supplies and services into the future. But a considerable sum is set aside to pay Corporation Tax and, with the cost of the gas levy and other taxes, payments to the Treasury totalled £667 million in the last financial year.

THE FUTURE

The most important benefit that British Gas activities bring is the provision of reliable, efficient, environmentally acceptable and competitively-priced energy supplies.

The gas people's investment, research and exploration programmes will help to ensure the continued availability of clean, controllable gas far into the future – for the good not only of customers, but of the nation as a whole.

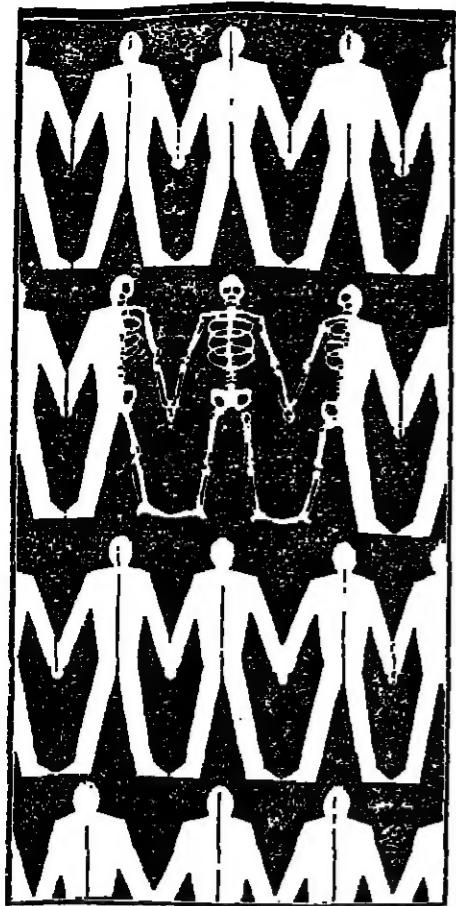
	1973/74	1982/83	
Sales of gas (million therms)	11,487	16,463	+ 4,976
Number of customers	13,532,000	15,821,000	+ 2,289,000
Number of employees	103,400	103,300	- 100
Therms sold per employee	111,100	159,400	+ 48,300
Customers per employee	131	153	+ 22

...FROM THE GAS PEOPLE

BRITISH GAS

SPECTRUM

Andrea Dworkin



You get infected. There is a period of six months when nothing happens at all. There is then a period of a year or so when you get swollen lymph nodes, feel a bit ill, run a temperature, perhaps night sweats, diarrhoea, weight loss. At the end of that period your swollen lymph nodes melt away and you start feeling better, but what you don't know is that your immune system has been completely wiped out.'

AIDS is here

by Duncan Fallowell

Significant outbreaks of AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) were first noted in 1979 in New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles, although a case was identified in Cologne in 1976 which is little mentioned. Diagnosis came in 1981 - most AIDS observations are in hindsight, because the disease is still moving ahead of the ability to understand it. The US presently reports 1,831 cases, approximately half diagnosed in the last six months, 684 of them dead. The take-off is exponential: the rate of increase is itself increasing.

The most alarming aspect is mortality, which breaks down as follows: diagnosed for 1979, mortality is 100 per cent; diagnosed for 1980, mortality 78 per cent; for 1981, mortality 70 per cent; for 1982, mortality 30 per cent. This is not to conclude that all cases diagnosed this year will be dead by 1987, which would presuppose that human attention is not growing as fast as the malady itself. But there has been no breakthrough in any area of inquiry.

The high risk categories (homosexuals/bisexuals, intravenous drug abusers, haemophiliacs, Haitians, female partners of any of these, infants of such females) maintain their historical percentages. Homosexuals/bisexuals are way ahead at 71 per cent of all notified cases, followed by intravenous drug abusers at 17 per cent. However, the infection, if that is what it is, is not confined to these groups. Maverick infections count for 5.8 per cent of the total. There is no absolutely risk-free category of the population, unless it be someone in isolation for the past five years (not advisable - animal tests demonstrate that isolation from bacterial onslaught itself encourages immune deficiency).

The world picture is less clear. The Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre at Colindale has figures for the UK and the US, but not for anywhere else. The World Health Organization at Geneva has up-to-date figures for Europe but not for the world as a whole. The Centre for Disease Control in Atlanta, Georgia, has a set of world figures but these are much too low. (The CDC computer requires complete particulars for each case before it can be incorporated into the statistics, and these are frequently incomplete in cases reported to it from overseas.) The CDC figure for France is 13 cases including six dead, whereas the French themselves report to the WHO 59 cases including 19 dead. The WHO figures for Europe in order of severity after France are: Germany - 24 (six dead); Belgium - 21 (11 dead); UK 14 (five dead); Switzerland - 13 (one dead); Denmark - 10 (four dead). Cases distributed through other countries bring the European total towards 200.

The French and Belgian figures are high because of France's traditional link with Haiti and Belgium's with Zaire, both pools of infection. Of the 11 Belgian deaths, 10 came from Zaire and one from Chad. In the world figures, those from central Africa cannot yet be properly included because an AIDS-like syndrome has long been endemic there and there are problems of correct registration in a tribal region.

Outside Europe, the US, central Africa: Haiti (36 cases, including 20 dead) and Canada (27 cases and 15 dead) present the only dramatic statistics. Where, in a short time span, the number of deaths exceeds the number of living victims, this suggests that an epidemic is abating. But too much uncertainty surrounds AIDS for any conclusion to be drawn here. Curiously, Mexico reports no current cases, although two deaths have occurred there. Figures for the Philippines, a popular holiday destination for North American homosexuals and bisexuals in recent years, do not exist - theoretically there should be a noticeable outbreak there. The same goes for Australia because of the link between Sydney and San Francisco. Only one case has been reported for Australia, an American resident in Sydney.

To the 14 UK cases should be added at least four more highly suspected. Of the 14, 12 were homosexual/bisexual (not five as stated in a letter to *The Lancet*). Of that 12: one was transferred from Ireland, one was a German resident here, seven had recent connexion with the US. The two "others" of the 14: one is a haemophiliac in Cardiff, the other a farmer in North-west England belonging, apparently, to none of the risk categories. The first UK death was in the Brompton Hospital at the end of 1981, the most recent in Oxford at the beginning of this year. To date no AIDS victim anywhere has recovered normal immune function.

The CDC at Colindale has UK observation well in hand, but its inability to produce even tentative figures for anywhere else in the world except the US, is extraordinary for a unit whose job is to study disease patterns. This is typical of the well-meaning sloppiness so far governing the AIDS response in Britain. None of the seven UK doctors involved with the AIDS problem interviewed had a crack, up-to-date command of the subject.

Dr Richard Tedder, consultant virologist at the Middlesex Hospital, is particularly interested in AIDS: "I cannot believe it's not going to be a really major problem here." For every case of AIDS there are a dozen or so homosexuals attending London clinics with swollen lymph nodes persisting for more than three months. Genito-

urinary doctors say they have never seen this lymph node swelling before in such profusion. This does not mean that these men will all go on to develop a complete syndrome, but they do have one of the early symptoms.

Dr Tedder postulates AIDS thus:

"You get infected. There is a period of six months when nothing happens at all. Then there is a period of a year or so when you get swollen lymph nodes, feel a bit ill, run a temperature, perhaps night sweats, diarrhoea, weight loss. At the end of that period your swollen lymph nodes melt away and you start feeling better, but what you don't know is that your immune system has been completely wiped out."

Certain viruses, such as hepatitis B, pass well between men and from men to women, but badly from women to men or between women. Perhaps this

is because men can implant infected seminal discharge but women cannot. This facility is further increased where anal intercourse takes place: the rectal wall is only one cell thick and designed for absorption, whereas the vaginal wall is very thick and of high acidity.

But a blood-borne virus is spread by any blood-exposed activity: haemophiliacs using contaminated blood products, drug abusers using infected needles (tattoo and acupuncture needles become risk factors), mingled skin abrasions, any kind of heterosexual or homosexual sadomasochistic lovemaking, indeed all forms of group sex. AIDS does not pass through proximity. Dr William Harris (Fried Street Clinic): "Not one person working on AIDS or treating the patients has contracted it." You cannot get it walking about in the streets, and it is thought not to pass significantly through kissing, normal body contact, mutual masturbation. Can AIDS be contracted by the active partner from the infected orifice of the passive? Not known. Promiscuous homosexuality has been around for thousands of years - so why now? Not known, but this does argue for the presence of a novel agent. While AIDS is at present most noticeable among homosexuals, bisexuals, and drug addicts, it may, like hepatitis B, demonstrate an ability to spread effectively in general population.

● The black connexion. The AIDS link with Haiti and Central Africa is mysterious but real. The failure to describe AIDS in Haiti and Zaire hitherto reflects the lack of high-focus techno-medicine in these areas, plus their poor health background generally in which a complex syndrome might pass undetected. Is there any connexion between Haiti and Zaire? Only historical - the French populated Haiti with Africans from the Zaire region (perhaps some social interplay survives; no evidence). There is no significant incidence of AIDS elsewhere in the Caribbean, but another statistic Kaposi's sarcoma makes up 9.1 per cent of all malignant cancers diagnosed in Uganda.

● The animal connexion. The connexion of an AIDS virus with animal sacrifice and the drinking of animal blood during voodoo ritual has been discredited in its sensational aspects. However, the onset of AIDS in humans and the resurgence of the versatile African Swine Fever virus in pigs took place in Haiti about the same time. They are analogous diseases. Dr Jane Teas (Harvard School of Public Health) has written: "Perhaps, an infected pig was killed and eaten either as uncooked or undercooked meat. One of the people eating the meat who was both immunocompromised and homosexual would be the pivotal point, allowing for the disease to spread to the vacationing gay tourists in Haiti." Dr Teas is too modest. If a serendipitous jump did take place it is more likely to have happened as a result of sexual relations with a pig, not a very rare activity in some places.

Animal viruses do not pass well in humans but in this case someone immunocompromised from multiple infections could have passed the virus to similarly low-resistant partners. Soon the virus would have passed sufficiently in humans to have adapted to humans not previously immunocompromised. There is constant viral and bacterial interplay between animals and humans - rabies, TB, salmonella, for example. A syndrome virtually indistinguishable from AIDS has recently decimated two colonies of monkeys, one at the Primate Research Centre, Davis, California, and another at Harvard's Primate Research Centre.

● Other theories. The virus came on a meteorite or returning spaceship. Or was deliberately introduced into the population by a crank. Not long ago there was an American fad for putting lethal poisons in sweets and supermarket ket foods. A crank act cannot be excluded. Where would he find his virus? Immune-attack viruses have been explored at Porton Down for possible use in germ warfare, so presumably the Americans have been looking at them, too. Dr Michael Gottlieb (UCLA School of Medicine): "The more we look at this the more it looks like science fiction." But it should be remembered that in the past nature has never had any problem doing her own dirty work. The Immune Overload Theory - that the immunity of repeatedly infected ravens simply gives up - does not of itself make much sense, although such a state of affairs abets transmission.

The best that Professor Adler has been able to do so far is to call, in a letter to the *British Medical Journal*, for an informal discussion group of interested doctors limited to questions of treatment. They meet for the first time next week.

Immunology is a relatively new branch of medicine, with special application to transplant surgery in which the immune system has to be suppressed totally to prevent rejection of the new part. For a long time Kaposi's sarcoma and pneumocystis have been a problem with these patients. Symptoms of clinical paranoid psychosis are sometimes observed in these patients also: they are vulnerable, they feel vulnerable.

One immunologist said: "I'm sure there is a psychological aspect to immunity, but it's completely unstudied and very hard to define. There is evidence that if you tone up your lifestyle, you can improve your immune system."

● The care. There is none. But if AIDS is a virus, the solution could be a vaccine prepared from the blood of infected patients just as the hepatitis B vaccine was. The problem now with the hepatitis B vaccine, which was widely used in the UK, is that it was prepared from the blood of New York homosexuals, the highest AIDS risk group. There is no evidence at all that AIDS is transmissible in hepatitis B vaccine, but there is an understandable reluctance to continue using it; last weekend it was reported from Holland that a genetically engineered "safe" substitute has been developed.

This subject is spooky, elusive and lethal. In the US it has started to catch prisons, originally through convicted drug addicts. Homosexuality is standard behaviour in prisons. Should infection generalize, how does the judiciary sentence a man to six months when he protests he might contract a fatal disease in there?

AIDS victims suffer chronic depression and one assumes suicides take place, although there are no figures. Even when they are dead some undertakers in the US are refusing to touch the corpses. When you are diagnosed with AIDS, what happens then? You just go home and sit it out, until hospitalization becomes necessary for one of the terminal afflictions. On the other hand, the presence of hepatitis B is the most potent aphrodisiac there is. Already in New York there are stories of people going on death jags.

All the seven UK doctors agree that AIDS is currently spreading in Britain, especially in London, and that the surge of visibility will come in 12 to 18 months' time. There was a lag of roughly two years before the American hepatitis, a pattern repeated here. Possibly it won't happen with AIDS but this would not be an intelligent assumption at present. A precaution is being taken of asking homosexual or other high-risk group blood donors to identify themselves and not to give. This poses the problem of what happens when a blood donor van pulls up outside a factory. Will the man who has been very private about any homosexual experience now come forward and declare it, or will he give blood to avoid humiliation before his colleagues?

Are there any hopeful signs? Professor Adler, of the Middlesex Hospital, who holds the only chair in genitourinary medicine (now the proper name for venereology) in Britain: "I can't believe we're going to have an unsolved problem for more than two years. The research breakthrough could well be made in the UK. The Americans just didn't know what hit them. They are still reeling, but we are forewarned. We can carry out some very effective research during this lead-in phase. I'm optimistic even though I'm terrified." Is there real fear around? "Of course. Something unknown is killing people."

If the government gave you £5m for AIDS, how would you spend it?" "I'd set up a multi-disciplinary research unit, I'd put in an epidemiologist to carry out aggressive surveillance so that we'd have a much better handle to what's going on. Clinicians to identify and treat patients, virologists and immunologists who would, I think, make the most significant contribution towards identifying an aetiological agent. You need a broad front for this. It's too important, too acute for competitive research." (There is already a degree of reticence between relevant departments and organizations, including the homosexual organizations, which is the product of anxiety.)

The best that Professor Adler has been able to do so far is to call, in a letter to the *British Medical Journal*, for an informal discussion group of interested doctors limited to questions of treatment. They meet for the first time next week.

© Times Newspapers Limited, 1983

moreover... Miles Kingston

Cornered in foreign fields

I have just heard a report on the radio about the pitched battle between 50 Iraqis who were collecting money for the Iraqi war effort and 50 other Iraqis who objected strenuously to what the first 50 were doing. The radio didn't explain the ideological differences: the important thing about the whole affair was that it took place in Cardiff.

At first I took this to be proof that not even the Iraqis are immune to the Welsh tradition of fighting among themselves. Then it occurred to me that it might be the beginning of the silly season. But, because it comes hard on the heels of another report to the effect that Armenians have been blowing up Turkish offices in Paris, I finally realized that here we have a glimmering of what might be the most hopeful development in international politics for many a year. This sort of violence is not on the face of it, openly hopeful. Claims that *Homo sapiens* is the most advanced form of life on the planet do not go well with reports that people are blowing each other up, or collecting money for that purpose. The hopefulness lies in the fact that all these encounters took place on neutral territory. Whatever the peace movement says, war will always be with us, but the least we can do is try to ensure that when war comes it takes place somewhere else. That is why the Falklands war was such a breakthrough. Although it was a full-blooded military encounter between two medium-sized powers, the homeland of neither side was ever threatened. Argentine bombs did not fall on Coventry; there was no blackout in Buenos Aires. The whole thing took place in and around the cold, windy, nearly uninhabited, nearly unwanted islands in the middle of nowhere. It was the most neutral fixture since the British faced the Germans away from home in the deserts of North Africa.

The post-mortem on the war has unfortunately been diverted from this aspect and people are still arguing about the General Belgrano, the control of the media and the control of Max Hastings. It is about time we got down to the big question, namely: where are we going to start firing out the Falkland Islands for other people to fight their wars in?

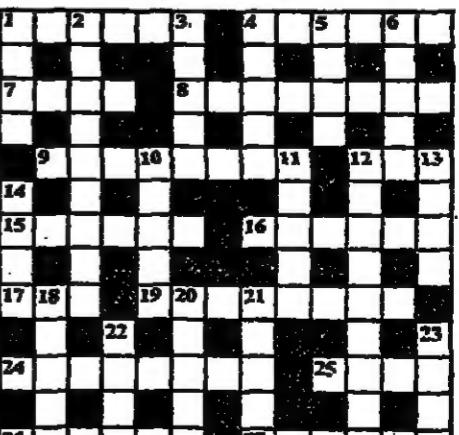
The advantages are obvious and endless. One of the main criticisms of war has always been that the innocent bystander suffers, and that his property is either destroyed or taken over by the military. Opinions differ on which is the worse fate. There is very little that can be damaged on the Falkland Islands, and even fewer bystanders than on a Sunday evening in South Wales. Again, most wars lead to an occupation of one country by another, with consequent disruption to the postal services, tourist industry and cartography - there is nothing a map-maker hates more than going to press with a country marked the wrong colour.

Above all such an arrangement would be a money-spinner for Britain. All those millions of pounds we are spending on the place could be recouped if we leased parts of the islands for international wars. Short-term leases, preferably, as landlords, we could specify that a war must be terminated within the year. To put it in Mrs Thatcher's terms, the Falklands must be privatized and made to make money.

The war between Iraq and Iran, which has been dragging on indecisively for years, could easily be transferred there for a start and fought to a finish within an agreed time span, just as cricket has made the painless transition from five-day draws to one-day results. Wars which have not yet started could be booked ahead; Peru has been looking for a return match with Chile for a hundred years now, while I believe Chile has always been itching to have a small set-to with Argentina. Where better than the Falklands? And could not Mrs Thatcher bring her influence to bear on Mr Reagan to stage his Central American caper in the Falklands Islands?

I offer this idea free to the British Government, subject of course to the usual royalties, consultancy fees, etc.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 112)



ACROSS
1 Meal (6)
4 Spacecraft unit (6)
7 Reserve (4)
8 Final (4)
9 Inebriate (8)
10 Place (3)
11 Large barge (6)
12 Exit (3,3)
13 Howl (3)
14 Female gathering (3,5)
15 20 miles (8)
16 23 (8)
17 18 (8)
18 21 (8)
19 22 (8)
20 25 (8)
21 26 (8)
22 27 (8)
23 28 (8)
24 29 (8)
25 30 (8)
26 31 (8)

DOWN
1 Dressing gown (4)
2 Suitability (9)
3 Lorry (5)
4 Measuring device (5)
5 Pantomime woman (4)
6 Wood-chopping machine (5)
10 Compass point (5)
11 Play (5)
12 Not long-lived (5,4)
13 Picture gallery (4)
14 Wound cleaner (4)
15 Entertain (5)
16 Hoofed mammal (4)
17 Cram (4)
18 Thrust out (5)
19 Newspapers (5)
20 21 (8)
22 23 (8)
23 24 (8)
24 25 (8)
25 26 (8)
26 27 (8)

SOLUTION TO NO 111
ACROSS: 1 Spigot 2 Flap 3 Rerun 9 Misdeed 11 Transfer 13 Fair 15 Rognrolle 18 Arms 19 Jetison 22 Parquet 23 Donut 24 Kep 25 Lumbar
DOWN: 2 Parka 3 Gin 4 Temperamental 5 Desk 6 Acetate 7 Froth 10 Dirt 12 Sign 14 Bout 15 Remore 16 Warp 17 Smore 20 Singe 21 Hump 23 Dim

Rupert Scott

The last Royal Geographical Society expedition was to Karakoram and Tibet; the next will be to the Venezuelan rain forest. Glamorous locations, remote or unexplored, are the society's natural setting. The current expedition, however, is different: it has set off to the Kora National Reserve in central Kenya, just 800 square kilometres of quite accessible scrubland, a far cry from the great East African safari parks such as Tsavo or the Serengeti.

Kora is one of 33 national parks and reserves that cover 11 per cent of Kenya's land. They were set up in 1945, mainly to protect wildlife. Since then the country's population has doubled and they are all, in one way and another, under pressure. At Lake Nakuru, famous for its flamingoes, a new motorway will soon cover the park's best grassland; in the south, at Masai Mara, farmers are encroaching on the last refuge of the country's great herds of buffalo, wildebeest and giraffe.

The need to allocate more land to settlement means the loss of parts of reserves. Kora, which can claim no special status either for its wildlife or its scenery, will be among the first to go. The threat



comes from two sources: first the Tana River Development Board, with plans for a new series of hydroelectric dams and reservoirs along the river which forms the reserve's northern border, and second from the semi-nomadic farmers who are moving east, burning trees and eroding soil at a steady rate of a few kilometres a year. The TRDB is still proposing two dams and 10 years away, but the farmers are closer.

According to the leader of the expedition, Malcolm Coe, of the Oxford Dept of Zoology, it is no longer a case of discussing if the reserve will be developed, just when. It has been chosen for intensive research because "it is still clean," by which he means that it is one of the last bits of East African scrub bush that remains the way it was a hundred or a thousand years ago. This gives the project two main purposes: to accomplish long overdue research into what the East African bush was like, and to make a study of how it can be settled now without eroding the soil.

The aim of the expedition is not,

primarily, to discover, says Coe. "It is to make an inventory of everything that exists, for at the

moment no one knows, in detail, what grows and what lives in the reserve." The objective of the Royal Geographical Society, and the co-operation of the National Museums of Kenya, is to hand the Government comprehensive baseline information for the interior by the padideh teamer in 1894.

From now until October about 50 scientists will be researching in Kora, and about 30 of them will be flown in from England. Based at a camp on the banks of the Tana, they will be attempting intensive research at a depth never thought necessary before.

The Tana river is 100 metres wide by the time it has drained the highlands. It was the Tana rapids, site of the TRDB's projected dam, that stopped further exploration of the interior by the padideh teamer in 1894.

Upstream at Kiambere and Kindaruma the dams have slowed the river's current, and erosion has filled its water with topsoil to an extent that fish stocks are diminish-

ing fast. There is a vast amount of information that needs to be gathered about the effects of both. A United Nations report on the Kenyan environment in 1972 estimated that 200 million tons of topsoil were disappearing every year; the figure may be quite a lot greater now.

Malcolm Coe is optimistic about the usefulness of the research. On a visit to the reserve last October he took

WEDNESDAY PAGE

JOANNA LUMLEY'S DIARY

Le hot club de Londres

Maxim's opened its London doors with a flourish on a sweltering Tuesday evening. Gareth Hunt and I, the last two Avengers, trudged up to the nines, park without ceremony round the corner and press through the crowds and police on foot.

At the door we are handed butterholes, teeth flashing, cameras clicking, and we stop in. Wham! Denser than a Brazilian jungle, hotter than a Madras vindaloo, darker than a storm: the air conditioning has packed up with first night nerves, and the glamorous glitterati are thrashing about in the most expensive sauna in town. Shoulder to shoulder, our sulks and pique will and crease, our newly applied make-up slates down our chin in droplets like butter. More people are pouring in and we are eased further into the scalding interior, where the noise is that of an engine room.

Three people are grouped strangely on the dance floor, eyes closed, a slight breeze playing on their damp skulls: they have found the only air vent in the building and though they sway like reeds in a river, jostled by the dripping and desperate guests, they will not give up their coveted position. As a privileged person, I am allowed upstairs to view the large half-finished private dining-rooms. I have eaten in the Paris Maxim's only once, but it appears that this one is an exact copy. On the walls, languid nymphs smile in lily ponds. Moisture is the order of the day.



We have two days to film an interview with Dame Flora Robson in Brighton. (At the station, we give the taxi driver the address: "Oh, you're going to see Dame Flora," he says.) After the first day, I lean on the window sill of my hotel room and look out on the pier, the second of Brighton's great prizes. Two boys are stacking up the green and white striped deckchairs lining the promenade. They are shirtless and their backs are a Mediterranean bronze.

They have worked out a fool-proof, labour-saving method of collapsing the chairs: kick, split, lift, till they have six, which they pole neatly on to a low wooden platform before going back for the next lot. They are working swiftly from the ends of a long line of chairs, deserted but for the middle two. As they race inwards, two elderly women rise with thinly controlled terror and scramble for safety. By the time they reach the pavement's edge, all the deck-chairs have gone.

Twice to Brighton in one week - how funny. Usually I don't manage to get there more than once in three years. The second time is a train ride commemorating 50 years of electrification of the Brighton Line. We board the train at London Bridge: giant Disney figures, 40 children invited by British Rail and the Variety Club, a happy horde of journalists and a film crew. We leave exactly on time, and arrive in Brighton 41 minutes later, having broken the record for crisp-eating, balloon-bursting and covering the deck-chairs have gone.

A brass band is playing on the platform; the Mayor and the Town Crier assist us on to open air buses and we trundle down to the Fun Fair. We have free rides on everything (but I dare to go only on the Big Wheel, and even that knocks it out of me). Then on a tiny train along the sea front to the Aquarium, where three dolphins leap and balance and dive for our entertainment. I am asked to be kissed by a dolphin for a photograph. Having watched carefully, I know how it's done: step the water to get their attention, kneel leaning over the pool, and point to your lips, and

Big soufflés, enough for say six to eight, are not really a practical proposition. On this scale the outside is inevitably overdone before the middle is warm, let alone cooked. And the alternative, individual soufflés, can only be tackled by those who have enough small soufflé dishes and an oven with unusually even heat distribution.

A hot cheese roulade is not quite as puffy and unstable, but it is just as festive looking. Fillings can be varied to suit the occasion - cottage cheese and herbs for a light lunch, cream cheese and shellfish to begin a richer or posher meal.

Cheese and seafood roulade
Serves six to eight

30 g (1 oz) butter
30 g (1 oz) plain flour
300 ml (1 pint) milk
55 g (2 oz) freshly grated Parmesan
5 eggs, separated
Salt and cayenne pepper
For the filling
225 to 340 g (8 to 12 oz) cooked fish or shellfish
225 g (8 oz) cream cheese
2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

Sir the grated cheese and cook the sauce until it has melted completely then remove it from the heat. Beat in the egg yolks one at a time and season the sauce generously with salt and cayenne pepper.

Whisk the egg whites until they hold stiff peaks and fold the meringue into the cheese sauce. Turn the mixture into the prepared tin and spread it evenly. Bake the mixture in a preheated moderate oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 15 minutes, or until it is just firm.

As soon as it is out of the

Rusheen Wynn-Jones was once described as 'A bunch of flowers on top of a volcano'. She talks to Penny Perrick

The lady is a champ

Rusheen, Lady Wynne-Jones's first name, lends itself to some ghastly puns - 'fools Rusheen', 'always Rusheen about' - that sort of thing. In fact, Rusheen is the anglicized version of Resulka, the Russian word for water nymph. And since, as a result of Rusheen treading where angels fear to, London's waterside is in much better shape than it would otherwise have been, she is perfectly named.

On the back of the lavatory door of her Chelsea flat is a drawing of the Green Giant, the sprawling office block that would now be blinding out the sunset at Vauxhall had Rusheen not put a stop to it. This was perhaps her greatest riverside victory, for the Green Giant project was organized on the sly, the public enquiry held at Brixton Town Hall over the Christmas recess. Rusheen heard about it only because, as a law student, she had helped people with eviction problems and some of the Vauxhall tenants appealed to her. "They kept on talking about something called the Green Giant and I thought they must be drunk because I didn't know what they were talking about." Once she found out what was going on, she swept into the inquiry, a wondrous sight with her shaggy blonde hair wound about with a thick plait and her lovely pink and white complexion.

Against her was George Dobry, QC, a brilliant lawyer who Rusheen the law student much admired but whom nonetheless, she insulted so roundly that the inquiry had, on occasion, to be adjourned for lunch. By chance, at a party, Rusheen heard that the Green Giant was going to be given the go-ahead. She leaked the news to *The Times*, which, she thinks, made Michael Heseltine, then Minister for the Environment, so cross that he reversed the decision.

It was after the Green Giant triumph that her late husband, Lord Wynne-Jones, said, "Rusheen, that's

enough, you've got to have a qualification." They had married in 1972 when Rusheen was 24 and her husband over 70.

"My flat had just burned down and I thought it might be someone out to get me because I'd done a lot of work helping political prisoners. My husband, who was the kindest man in the world, married me to keep me out of harm's way. He thought his title would give me protection."

Knowing that she would eventually have to fend for herself, he was anxious for her to qualify as a lawyer. Nothing would have pleased Rusheen more. She has wanted to be a barrister since the age of 15 but other things got in her way. Even so, she managed to pass two A-levels with A grades in six months and hopes to take her Bar final next year.

Along the way, she failed the Revenue Law examinations because it coincided with what's become known as the Marjoribanks battle. This concerned the college of St Mark and St John, rich in historical and literary associations and straddling a pretty stretch of grassland between the King's and Fulham roads. This too was designated for office building until Rusheen, in her role

as honorary secretary of the Friends of Chelsea took up permanent camp outside Michael Heseltine's door, taking as her role model the unfortunate widow in the Bible who got what she wanted as a result of pestering.

The fact that the Pheasantry is still standing on its King's Road site is her work, too. "The plans to knock it down had all been passed and, as a last ditch effort, I took the developers to lunch. Sometimes, I believe I had a charmed life for me, instinct made me invite Margot Fonteyn along too. The developers turned out not only to be charming men but mad about the ballet and they tore up the plans there and then before our eyes. Without our association, I am convinced that Chelsea would now be a six-lane motorway, Croydon-type skyscraper suburb."

Her latest cause is to stop the desecration of Southwark, the London borough where Shakespeare wrote his greatest plays and which is now the proposed site for a huge Kuwaiti-financed mirror-fronted office development. In its stead, she would like to see a permanent Shakespeare festival, providing jobs, profits and a source of pride for the people of London.

COMMENT
We must stop this madness

You would have a different attitude if you knew your own child's life could be saved by a painful experiment on a living animal. So goes the taunt. My answer is that if my own child's life could be saved by slowly torturing my best friend I might well tell them to go ahead. In other words, I would not be the right person to ask, in those circumstances, what is, or is not, legitimate in saving a human life. My judgment would be impaired.

Since happily I am not in that position, it is disgusting to me that animals are caged and then subjected to painful or frightening procedures so that humans may live longer, be more beautiful, smoke more safely or buy more convenient detergents. I have no objection to experiments which do not worry the animals - or even to those which end in humanely inflicted death.

Everyone knows the arguments for and against vivisection in general, so I won't remind them. But there is one class of experiment which is so different from the rest that it cries out for a specific and relentless campaign until it is ended. These are ones associated with psychological stress. For a number of reasons they are especially awful.

First, these experiments are precisely designed to inflict, and then examine, psychological processes like fear, anxiety, isolation, withdrawal, despair - the ingredients of madness. The animals' distress is not a by-product of the experiments - not simply a regrettable but unavoidable feature; it is integral to its purpose. Healthy animals are subjected to such processes as removal when very young from their mother, being kept in solitary confinement, being given electric shocks, being kept awake, being left in water from which they cannot escape, having their brains exposed and stimulated being tortured by extremes of temperatures.

Last year in Britain, more than 25,000 animals were given aversion stimuli, including electric shocks, to see how quickly they learnt to avoid them. Some, of course, never did - and so went painfully mad.

Since these experiments are designed to test distress of some kind, anaesthesia is out of the question.

Since mental illnesses and neuroses associated with stress, parental deprivation and so on are on the increase among humans, we can expect that this will be an expanding field for the behavioural scientists who use animals. Already they are demanding - if necessary breeding - millions of animals specifically for such experiments. If we put a stop to this now, they will be forced to the devise research which uses humans - the proper material for the study of human psychology - and cannot therefore involve cruelty. There is already a huge vested interest in this industry; we should seek to diminish it.

The animals most in demand for psychological research are those with highly developed nervous systems and thought processes. In practice this means dogs, cats and especially monkeys. The demand for these is based precisely on their capacity to feel a similar range of emotions to those of humans. Surely it is intolerable that we should subject them to distress on the grounds that their reactions are so like ours.

As a result of recent publicity starting with the "smoking beagles", there is at last a groundswell of public indignation about animal experiments. It is no longer focused only on painful physical experiments. Psychological experiments are a growing proportion of the total. The present Government should stop prevaricating about new legislation over the medical use of animals. The rest of us should make it clear that we regard experiments inflicting psychological stress - especially in our own interests - as morally intolerable, empirically useless and wholly unacceptable.

Margaret Legum



My GP found it difficult to tell the truth

FIRST PERSON

By Gillian Thomas

"In my job I have to tell lies." I heard a doctor say on the radio the other day. I wonder what effect these lies have on the patients to whom they're told? My GP told me the truth and it completely altered my life.

For the past 13 years I have suffered from inflammatory bowel disease. I have never been free of symptoms for more than a few weeks during these years. Attacks flare up frequently and unexpectedly in spite of the best specialist care and consequently quite a lot of my life is spent feeling unwell.

When a gastro-enterologist made the initial diagnosis he told me I would have attacks followed by remissions. He emphasized the remissions. He also told me that I must not dwell on my symptoms because that would make it worse.

(At that time the diarrhoea was so bad I was rushing to the loo a dozen or more times a day.)

Although I had two children in the next few years I still felt held back by my disease. I believed that the illness was a temporary interruption and that normal health would soon be resumed.

After a year of treatment I clearly wasn't progressing well, but the specialist was still insistent about the remissions. He made it obvious that he felt my problem was due to an over-anxious attitude and that in his opinion my symptoms were not all that bad. I was so confused by the discrepancy between what he was telling me and what was happening that I seriously began to wonder if I hadn't actually had a remission and somehow not recognized it. He almost managed to persuade me that this impression is frequently given to others suffering from this disease.

For the past 13 years I have suffered from inflammatory bowel disease. I have never been free of symptoms for more than a few weeks during these years. Attacks flare up frequently and unexpectedly in spite of the best specialist care and consequently quite a lot of my life is spent feeling unwell.

When a gastro-enterologist made the initial diagnosis he told me I would have attacks followed by remissions. He emphasized the remissions. He also told me that I must not dwell on my symptoms because that would make it worse.

(At that time the diarrhoea was so bad I was rushing to the loo a dozen or more times a day.)

Although I had two children in the next few years I still felt held back by my disease. I believed that the illness was a temporary interruption and that normal health would soon be resumed.

Cheese pudding is the simplest of old fashioned dishes. It is comforting food - light and tasty and just the thing for lunch or supper when a soufflé would be too much trouble. It is that handy kind of recipe which can as easily be made for one or two as for six. Just double or triple the quantities and increase the baking time. Any well flavoured cheese will do for cheese pudding which can be served on its own or with a crisp salad and crusty bread.

Cheese pudding
Serves two to three

110 g (4 oz) sharp cheddar, grated.

55 g (2 oz) fresh breadcrumbs, brown or white.

2 large eggs.

450 ml (2 pint) milk.

Salt and pepper.

Freshly grated nutmeg to taste.

Combine all the ingredients, stir well and pour the mixture into a buttered ovenproof dish of about 900 ml (1½ pints) capacity. A small soufflé or pie dish is ideal. Bake the pudding in a preheated oven (180°C/350°F, gas mark 4) for about 40 minutes, or until it is firm, golden and slightly puffed. Serve hot.

Shona Crawford Poole

Roll up for cheese

oven, cover the roulade with a clean tea cloth, then turn over the tin and cloth together, depositing the roulade on the cloth. Peel off the paper.

To prepare the filling, flake the fish, or break the shellfish into small pieces. Beat the cream cheese until it is smooth, or slivers of apple fried in butter and mixed with toasted almonds. In either case begin with at least 450 g (1 lb) of onions or apples.

For the filling

225 to 340 g (8 to 12 oz) cooked fish or shellfish

225 g (8 oz) cream cheese

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

As soon as it is out of the

oven, cover the roulade with a clean tea cloth, then turn over the tin and cloth together, depositing the roulade on the cloth. Peel off the paper.

To prepare the filling, flake the fish, or break the shellfish into small pieces. Beat the cream cheese until it is smooth, or slivers of apple fried in butter and mixed with toasted almonds. In either case begin with at least 450 g (1 lb) of onions or apples.

For the filling

225 to 340 g (8 to 12 oz) cooked fish or shellfish

225 g (8 oz) cream cheese

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

As soon as it is out of the

oven, cover the roulade with a clean tea cloth, then turn over the tin and cloth together, depositing the roulade on the cloth. Peel off the paper.

To prepare the filling, flake the fish, or break the shellfish into small pieces. Beat the cream cheese until it is smooth, or slivers of apple fried in butter and mixed with toasted almonds. In either case begin with at least 450 g (1 lb) of onions or apples.

For the filling

225 to 340 g (8 to 12 oz) cooked fish or shellfish

225 g (8 oz) cream cheese

2 tablespoons finely chopped parsley

As soon as it is out of the

INCOMPARABLE



FLEUR-DU-LAC

\$1.6 to \$2.6 Million

West Shore, Lake Tahoe

Twenty two lakefront châteaux... each, a masterwork.

4000 West Lake Boulevard, Highway 59, Tahoe Pines, California
Mailing Address: Post Office Box 525, Homewood, California 95748 (916) 535-5263



All at sea

The most challenging election address of candidates in the Penrith by-election is that of Lieutenant-Colonel Eric Morgan. It says of him: "He served in the Great Western Approaches, Barde, after which Doenitz admitted defeat and was awarded the DSC - by post. No party at the Palace!" I should think not, indeed. Another sentence says: Qualified as a master mariner from 1933, he served in submarines as a specialist until, because of age, he had to re-specialize as an anti-submarine specialist". You must admit, it is difficult to unravel - and I have not even got to the policies yet.

Teeny talent

"Bop in and meet our new Teenage Talent when we're boozing up at the Titanic Club (chink, chink), Berwick Square, to launch the August 'Teenage Issue of *Harpers & Queen*. See you on board with the stars. Dress: glitzy." Teenagers were pretty thin on the ground, but I did manage to find one, an opalescent young lady sporting a pink jump suit and a Bucks Fizz, who told me she was 13 years old, a pupil at Bedales and had always wanted to be a journalist. She had contributed six lines about sex to the current issue ("I think I would like to stay a virgin until I am married") and wrote poetry between commissions. I tried and failed to talk her out of wanting to be a journalist. She didn't know what "glitzy" meant either.

Sinking in

About 40 million Chinese, more than the population of Spain, live in caves, and the Government is running a campaign to encourage the practice. Architects and planners are beavering away to help peasants build and improve homes that are officially deemed low cost, energy efficient and consonant with "architectural tradition and ecological balance". There is even a dig-it-yourself scheme, and Jin Kubo, vice president of the Architectural Society of China, looks forward to the day when all mod cons will

Finnish, according to the English-language magazine of the Finnish tourist board. Look at Finland, has "approximately a thousand words to denote intoxication". Do not mock. We could not pronounce most of them, even when sober.

People's pitch

From Liège, Belgium, those litigious buskers Bongo Mike and Jeremy, who perform as "Gutter Music by the Dossers" and who have just passed the rapporteur stage in their efforts to bring the British Court of Human Rights on the ground of unfair police harassment, phone to chide me for my recent report of Don Crown and his accident-prone Busking Buddies in which I referred to Leicester Square as "his pitch". "Leicester Square belongs to everybody", they say.

BARRY FANTONI



Country's going to the Isle of Dogs

Royal flush

Even the mind of PHS occasionally boggles at the sheer multiplicity of unrelated events to which this most inconsequential corner of the newspaper is privy. Yesterday, for example, I learned that Wilkinson has designed a "Celebration Sword" as a wedding present for the couple who have everything; that a "Slipping, Tripping and Falling Accidents" conference to be held in Guildford next year is actually the second such (my thanks to *Talkback*, the official magazine of the Back Pain Association); that the Market Research Society has mounted a campaign to stamp out "sugaring", door-to-door salesmen posing as market researchers, and best of all that 250 miles of toilet rolls were used during the Royal Show at Stoneleigh... that's 12,000 altogether, or one for every 16 people.

PHS The long lamented blue butterfly is to be resubmitted to Britain if the World Wildlife Fund succeeds in its attempt to introduce a continental strain to suitable habitats here. The project is one of 29 concerning butterfly conservation and such is the charisma of swallowtail, gatekeeper, Duke of Burgundy, fritillary and the like that WWF has taken the exceptional step of seeking corporate sponsorship on a project basis rather than the more usual appeals for cash on the grounds that WWF is generally A Good Thing. The large blue can be yours for £9,200; a butterfly survey of Cardigan, on the other hand, is a real snip at £500.

Paul Routledge on the strike threatening the TUC's credibility

The FT dispute: a family crisis for the unions

Leaders of the National Graphical Association, the print union whose members have halted production of the *Financial Times* for the past eight weeks, will be in the dock this morning at the monthly meeting of the TUC general council. The charge undermining the credibility of the TUC by refusing to accept a mediator's award that carries the personal imprimatur of Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary.

Today's hearing behind closed doors in the council chamber marks the start of a tortuous process of discipline within the labour movement that could end in the suspension or even expulsion of one of the TUC's strongest affiliates.

The 38 members of that most exclusive "club", the general council, will be asked to endorse a recommendation from their so-called "inner cabinet" that the NGA should be advised under the rules governing the conduct of affiliated organizations to accept the report of Mr Andrew Kerr, mediator of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas), which gives no increase in the company's offer of £304 a week for the 22 striking machine menders at the *FT*.

How is it that the TUC, which exists to promote the interests of its affiliates and their members*, now finds itself in the position of seeking to compel a member union in conflict with an employer to accept a settlement which that union regards as unsatisfactory and contradictory to all previous pay bargaining in the industry?

This question lies at the heart of the constitutional crisis building up within the TUC as a result of Mr Murray's attempt to act as a peacemaker in the jungle of Fleet Street industrial relations. Not for the first time, a newspaper management fell back on the family persuasion skills of the TUC after despairing of solutions to the conflicting claims and counter-claims of manual and craft employees.

But for the first time in the memory of most of the combatants, family discipline has failed and the TUC is caught up in an imbroglio from which it will be difficult to emerge with approval on all sides. If the NGA persists in its recalcitrance,

the logic of the disciplinary process will lead to expulsion, and a national stoppage of the newspaper industry could cause if other unions seek to produce the *FT*.

If the TUC fails to impose its will on the NGA, however, who will trust its ability to deliver in the future? That is the burden of the argument underlying Mr Murray's position. It is unlikely to be spelled out in such brutal detail this morning, but the general council members are old hands at the game and will not need a chalk-and-blackboard presentation of the case.

They are also unlikely to be in as much a hurry as the *FT* management would wish. The TUC's mills may grind extremely small, but they also grind extremely slow. There is a long, drawn-out process to be followed before any union can be cast out of the family. Today the general council will content itself with giving formal "advice" to the membership "poaching" by its closed shop agreements with employers.

Since rejoining, the NGA has been practically a model union, playing a strong political and industrial role in the TUC. Its policy and motions on such key issues as opposition to the Thatcher administration's labour law reforms have been selected as the mainstay of Congress policy. It would be no light matter to turn the craft printworkers out of the movement. Nor would such a radical move, for which there is no obvious precedent, necessarily bring the *FT* back on the streets. For other TUC affiliated unions - in this case Sogat 82 and the NUJ - to be drawn into producing the paper

continuing defiance by the NGA would land its leaders back in the dock at a further meeting of the general council, either at the routine monthly session on August 24, or at a special session before that date. The formal "advice" would then be converted into a "direction" under Congress Rule 13 if general council-

The men caught up at the heart of the dispute

Mr Charles Miller, aged 35, is the father of the chapel (shop steward) of a machine menders whose £272-a-week claim is at the centre of the stoppage. Mr Miller, a left-wing member of the Labour Party, has been a shop floor activist for some years and is an enthusiastic and knowledgeable trade union historian.

He insists the pay demand is just, but some say he is more concerned that there should be no productivity deals whereby jobs are lost in a period of mass unemployment. He was father of the machine menders' chapel whose dispute at the picture newspaper *Reveille* preceded its closure.

Mr Miller was also an active member of the union at *The Observer* while working as a casual there. Encountering much criticism from management for his militancy, he is respected by his chapel.

The Hon. Alan Victor Hare, 64, chairman and chief executive of the machine menders whose £272-a-week claim is at the centre of the stoppage. Mr Miller, a left-wing member of the Labour Party, has been a shop floor activist for some years and is an enthusiastic and knowledgeable trade union historian.

Mr Hare is the fourth son of the Fourth Earl of Listowel. Educated at Eton and New College, Oxford, he served with the Irish Guards and the Household Cavalry in the Second World War and later parachuted behind German lines in Albania where he fought for a year with guerrillas.

After the war he served with the British Foreign Services. He joined the *Financial Times* in 1962 and is due to retire next spring. He believes the onus is on the TUC to discipline one of its members.

Mr Joe Wade, general secretary of the National Graphical Association, has underlined his union's traditional independence by defying Mr Murray's insistence that the mediator's report should be respected. Mr Wade, on the right of the Labour Party, has said that he could not foresee circumstances under which his national council would change its mind, even if it means expulsion or suspension from the TUC. Despite management attempts to provoke a split between the national leaders and the machine menders' chapel, they have thus far shown every outward sign of solidarity. The general secretary has shown himself to be a determined defender of the union's craft status, especially during the long *Times* stoppage in 1978/79. However, he has recently shown signs of increasing flexibility towards the introduction of new technology

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the print unions Sogat 82, has been a central figure in the dispute. Aged 59, he is chairman of the TUC's printing industry committee and his decisions are crucial to the *FT*'s ambitions to bring out a full print run of the paper without the National Graphical Association if necessary. The NGA men are being asked to accept the traditional 12½ per cent differential on a pay settlement agreed by machine assistant members of Sogat. The NGA argues that the deal was inadequate and that they normally set the pay precedents, not the "unskilled" Sogat members. Mr Keys has said his union would only help to publish a "non-NGA" *Financial Times* if advised to do so by the TUC. A complicating factor is his union's current talks with the NGA over a merger. His dream is of one printing union.

The Dalai Lama, a Chinese puzzle



The Dalai Lama: a nightmare for Peking?

religion, food, and personal habits, are at last learning Tibetan.

"Of course Tibet isn't really Chinese," one of these cadres told me. "It's important strategically. We've got to keep the Russians and the Indians out. And US missile bases."

The problem for Peking, then, is how to woo the Dalai Lama without weakening China's sovereignty. A number of the Dalai Lama's delegations, including one in 1980

without the NGA would require a rider to the original suspension order.

Like the Fleet Street misfits whom the crisis seems, the constitutional dilemma of the TUC is therefore complex and acute. Mr Murray clearly did not want to make a judgment about the merits of the dispute; he simply wanted to ease the parties towards a solution that would save face on both sides. By arranging mediation that would be "respected" by the union and have the underpinning of his personal authority, he believed that a proper procedure for the resolution of the dispute had been found.

But that procedure itself, the standing of it, the observance of it, and the credibility of the TUC attached to it, has now become the focal point of conflict rather than the immediate issues of pay and manning in the machine room of St Clements Press. The TUC general secretary is said privately to have warned the NGA leaders that if the TUC got involved in their dispute, then the union would have to honour the outcome - short of the mediator taking leave of his senses". The NGA is said to have given assurances that it would go along with that view.

It is refusal - or inability, whichever way you look at it - to do so has drawn the whole movement into a confrontation that all parties may live to regret. It has also conjured up fears about the wider implications for Fleet Street: fears that the white-collar and semi-skilled Sogat 82 might be seeking to muscle in on the NGA's historic territory in the machine and composing rooms, particularly when the newspapers begin to move out to new, high-technology plants in London's abandoned dockland.

One NGA official predicted that if the TUC goes ahead with suspension and an invitation to other unions to produce the *FT* "our people will need no encouragement: they will stop Fleet Street immediately". Such sympathy action would be contrary to the 1980 Employment Act, and newspaper publishers would have to consider court action for damages. That way lies the unthinkable in industrial relations report.

The author is Labour Editor of The Times.

James Curran

The Tories' own militant tendency

Nothing reveals more clearly the Victorian hubris of this Government than its proposals for reform of the trade unions. Before seeking to democratize the unions, Conservative politicians should put their own house in order.

This point is made embarrassingly but effectively by a pressure group within the Conservative Party, the Set the Party Free (SPF) Charter Movement. It is urging the adoption of new democratic procedures within the Conservative Party including the election of national officers, an elected governing body, an elected policy committee and the democratic selection and reselection of parliamentary candidates.

Already SPF has displayed some of the flair that enabled another pressure group, the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, to turn the Labour Party upside down. At last year's conference SPF organized a mock ballot to elect the undemocratically appointed party chairman - and persuaded a third of the representatives to take part in "the election". This has been followed by the publication of *Democracy in Political Parties*, one of the most effective political pamphlets I have read in years.

SPF's task is, of course, much more difficult than that of its Labour counterpart. The Conservatives lack the emotional attachment to democracy and representative tradition of the Labour Party. After all it was not until 1965 that the first Conservative leader was elected by a democratic ballot of MPs. Even now the Conservative leader is able to exercise an autocratic authority within the party through unreformed powers of appointment and patronage that make that the most authoritarian union ayatollah (such as the present chairman of the TUC) seem like a submissive eunuch.

But although it will be difficult for SPF to make headway against the entrenched power of the Conservative leadership it has already won the intellectual argument within the party. This is illustrated by the Government's proposals for reform of the trade unions. When read as if they refer to the Conservative Party, they are a powerful endorsement of SPF's case.

Consider, for example these excerpts from the Green and White papers on trade union democracy amended (shown in italics) to relate to the Conservative Party.

"In the case of the Conservative Party, the role and influence of the White Paper, so that each Conservative Party member must be able to vote directly for members of the governing body" (Para. 3).

"Regrettably it needs to be noted that the rules of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations do not provide for direct elections by the members for the candidates of their choice for the National Union Executive Committee" (Para. 28). The National

Executive Committee does not in any real sense govern the party, which is effectively controlled by officers appointed by the leader.

But the part of the Government's Green Paper which would send a chill down the spine of most Conservative MPs if it were applied to their own organizations, is that which deals with the democratic reselection of representatives. "The question of the basis for the exercise of representative authority arises at every level of the Conservative Party's structures... the MP may have performed that role for a great many years without the members he represents ever questioning whether he should continue to do so and consequently without the question ever being put to them in a formal way."

Of course the Government does not take its own arguments entirely seriously. It has no intention of extending the reforming principles that it is applying to trade unions to other far less democratic institutions. It does not intend, for example, to give workers the right to determine who manages their pension funds, or even to establish basic rights of information, consultation and representation in private or public corporations. Nor will the Government require a ballot of shareholders or workers before companies contribute donations to the Conservative Party.

It is merely mouthing a set of arguments that enable it to mount a further attack on the unions. Buried in this attack is a dagger pointing straight at the heart of Labour: the new proposals will shrink both union political funding and affiliated membership of the party.

But opponents should not be provoked into a knee-jerk reaction to all Norman Tebbit's proposals. Direct election of union officers and secret ballots before strikes (though this should be combined with ballots for ending strikes) are desirable in those unions where it does not already happen. Democratic ballots for the retention of union political funds are also right in principle, however uncomfortable the consequences.

The more controversial part of the Government's case is that society has the right to set the ground rules for the democratic sanctioning of key institutions in society. Though this is rejected by the TUC, it is a perfectly reasonable argument. Indeed it should become the rationale for the democratic reform of a wide variety of institutions, from the media to the judiciary. One task of a future Labour government may even be, to paraphrase Norman Tebbit: "To give the Conservative back to its members".

"Democracy in Political Parties" Available from Set the Party Free, 91bury Street, London, N.9.

The author is editor of New Socialist.

Anne Sofer

Cutting back on the big spenders

One of the priorities the Government has set itself for its first session is to "deal with" local government spending. Menace, threat, bribe and blackmail having failed to curb what are regarded as the excesses of that clutch of Labour councils, mainly in London, who persistently spend above government targets, local democracy is now to be wound up. The Government will give itself total power to control spending, and fix a ceiling on the rates.

If you live in the area of one of those councils and depend on its services you may be in for a rough ride and it won't be a bit funny. But if you do not, then prepare for the best live political knock-about farce you have seen for a long time. It will leave Yes Minister and Anyone for Don in standing. And it will run and run.

The trailer will come with the rate-fixing for the next financial year (1984-5) in the spring. The legislation will not yet have been passed, but there will be plenty of shadow-boxing, grim warnings from the Secretary of State, self-righteous defiance from the Labour Councils. In opposite corners: Ken Livingstone and Patrick Jenkins, Frances Morell and Margaret Thatcher. What a fight! What a spectacle!

The action will really start when we come to the budget planning for the following financial year (1985-6), with the new legislation in place. The councils will announce their budgets continued expansion. The government will demand a lower figure. Then we come to an intriguing question: Who decides what the figure will be? Will the figures go to Cabinet? "Good God, Patrick, you can't let livington get away with such a small reduction."

Or will the figures be determined by an abstract formula run through a Whitehall computer? (If $x = 1981-2$ output, and $y = social deprivation$, indices weighted by a formula of 17 for every 1,000 single grandparents and every 53 houses without a washing machine, $r = the outstanding debt$, and $q = the total of councillors' attendance allowances in the last financial year$, then the budget shall be

$$\frac{y}{x} \cdot \frac{100 + r}{100} + q$$

The trouble with such formulas is that the results are always politically embarrassing. A council widely publicized by the popular press as a notorious overspender turns out to be below target, and an unobtrusive Tory council that has been quietly minding its own business and providing good services suddenly boils up as an over-spender.

The author is SDDP member of the GLC and Ilea for Camden, St Pancras North.

Jonathan Mirsky

© The Newsway Limited, 1983



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

PARENTS AND THE PILL

When a girl who is under sixteen presents herself at a clinic or surgery and asks for the pill the situation of the doctor is both less and more than medical. It is less than medical because the dispensing of contraceptives is a function he shares with chemists, barbers' shops and vending machines. The girl is there rather than elsewhere because the type of contraceptive she is looking for is one that is properly classified among the drugs that can be had only on a doctor's prescription. Only in the Republic of Ireland are all contraceptive devices supposedly on medical prescription, not because of the advanced state of Irish medicine but for the purpose of social control.

The doctor's situation is more than medical because the advice he gives and the treatment he offers impinge directly on the child's sexual and emotional development, and therefore on her welfare in a sensitive and fundamental respect. It was Mrs Gillick's contention, in the law suit she has just lost, that by acting in that way quite independently of a child's parents doctors make a gross invasion of parents' final responsibility for the moral upbringing and general welfare of their children.

Several issues fell to be decided in her action. It was argued for Mrs Gillick that since sexual intercourse with a girl who is under sixteen is a criminal offence (for the man, not for the girl) prescribing contraceptives for such an encounter would itself be tainted with criminality. The judge allowed that that would be the case if a doctor "were misguided enough" to provide contraceptive advice and assistance to a girl under sixteen or a man "with the intention thereby of encouraging them to have sexual intercourse"; the doctor would be an accessory to the offence.

The judge assumed however that that would not usually be the attitude of the doctor.

Despite being firmly against the commission of unlawful sexual intercourse, the doctor might suppose that intercourse would nevertheless take place and conclude that the provision of contraceptives would be in the best interest of the girl in protecting her from an unwanted pregnancy and reducing the risk of venereal disease. The pill would be seen not as an instrument of a crime, but a palliative against its consequence. The law would exonerate the doctor.

Some such distinction in law conforms to present-day social requirements. The elements of the accessory charge outlined by the judge might - just - bite on officious missionaries of sexual liberation when they preach among children, which would be a good thing. Yet, when presented with the fact of fixed sexual liaison or habitual promiscuity of an under-age girl, presumed to be impervious to the entreaties or reproaches of her elders, it would not do that doctors should be prohibited from providing contraception by an extended application of the Sexual Offences Act.

It also fell to be decided whether a girl under sixteen is legally capable of giving consent to medical treatment. The question has not been ruled upon before. No statute decides it. The judge declined to be absolute. The fact of her age, he said, does not automatically mean that she cannot give her consent to any treatment. It would depend on the child's maturity and understanding and the nature of the treatment. This preservation of a discretion answers to the limitless variation of human situations, personalities and relationships within similar contexts. But it lays a heavy responsibility of right judgment - on doctors once again - in circumstances where it will not be easy for them to become acquainted with all the factors on which the judgment should be based.

LONDON TRANSPORT'S FALLING DOWN

"Londoners became proud of our buses and tubes", after they were taken into public ownership in the early 1930s, Herbert Morrison claimed in his autobiography. "I am sorry to see how this good will has for some reason declined in recent years." That was in 1960. A quarter century on, after the transfer of London Transport to the Greater London Council, after "fares fair" the good will still declines.

Now Mr Tom King, the Secretary of State for Transport, whose white paper was published yesterday, promises a new start, a restoration of that Morrisonian good will.

He disappoints. Here in his plan is not what might have been expected from a government that - in other nationalized industries - is sanguine about bringing in private capital. Private capital built the District and the Metropolitan Lines; private capital financed the switch from horse-drawn to petrol-driven buses; there is no role for it now? Mr King seems all too content to accept the regulatory bureaucratic framework of Traffic Commissioners and the impediments they build to competition even at the

margins of the LT service. (Can a white paper on London Transport seriously ignore the whole issue of taxi-cabs and their regulation?)

With privatization neglected, does Mr King choose full-blown Morrisonianism, adapted to the conditions of the 1980s - a doctrine which would surely advocate not merely marriage of the LT network with British Rail's London and South Eastern routes but would recognize that the planning of the roads cannot be separate? The GLC may have served its term as a representative body but the case for its function of strategic transport planning - linking the volume of private road traffic to bus and train use - is still strong.

Mr King offers a stop-gap which looks in part like nothing more than a hasty effort to wrest London Transport from the clutches of Mr Livingstone and his colleagues at County Hall. The most serious omission is finance. The majority of Londoners care little about the detail of public administration and, sadly, about representative self-government; they do care about fares and levels of service. Mr King's duty in this white paper

was to tell the public some hard facts of life about subsidizing public transport in an aging city with Edwardian tunnels and a pattern of movement that brings commuters in daily from the greenward of far Kent and

At present some £650 million of public money is paid to keep down LT and British Rail fares. Abolishing the GLC will not abolish the choice: either the inhabitants of London pay a good proportion of that through a local tax (at present the rates collected by the GLC) or they sponge on the taxpayers of the nation at large. Mr King hints at giving his new transport quango powers to raise a precept - taxation without representation at its crudest, since the quango will contain no elected members. And yet, the public would forgive Mr King and his successors for taking Mussolini's powers if they cleaned the stations and made the trains run on time. However, to achieve that Mr King must guarantee large and continuing levels of public investment. In a month when Mr Lawson is breathing down every spender's neck, Mr King is dead silent on the sources of that capital.

SURVIVAL SI, SUCCESS NO

It is 30 years since Fidel Castro attacked the Moncada Barracks in Santiago de Cuba, his first spectacular move in a long career of revolutionary voluntarism. He has now been in power for nearly 25 years. He was the first Latin American to discover Marxism-Leninism to be an unbeatable justification for staying in power, and to instill with it the Soviet apparatus that supports the justification. The Soviet Union has supported its economy, and the United States has conveniently relieved him of hundreds of thousands of opponents and undesirables. His spell is still potent: it is the prospect of "other Cubas" that disturbs the United States in Central America. As certainly as Che Guevara was a great poster, Castro has been a great survivor.

Even the credulous - and Castro has been the beneficiary outside his island of more credibility than any other leader of his time - no longer argue that the Cuban economy is a success or is on the verge of success. The fantasies of the "new man" responding to "moral incentives", the 10 million ton sugar harvest, the multiple varieties of tropical cheese are figments past. Cuba suffers from the de-

ficiencies of Soviet planning, made worse by the unfamiliar milieu and from the vagaries of the world market. One third of Cuban trade is outside Comecon, and is depressed. The island has also a substantial foreign debt. The domestic achievements of the regime no longer excite the same enthusiasm as they did in the sixties, and against them have to be balanced repression, uniformity and rigidity. Cuba will take tourists with dollars, but no longer welcomes the fellow traveller.

Has this disappointing record at home been compensated for by success abroad? With the Kennedy-Khrushchev agreement of 1962, Castro became the first Latin American leader consistently to defy the United States and get away with it; and the first world figure produced by Latin America in the 20th century. He caused the Alliance for Progress; he became a leader of the non-aligned. His troops are in Angola and the Horn of Africa; and his advisers in a score of countries. He is not everywhere seen as a simple puppet of the Soviet Union.

These are achievements. However, the African ventures are not likely to be successfully

repeated; they are expensive and yield diminishing diplomatic returns. Cuban dependence on the Soviet Union can elsewhere be embarrassingly obvious as in her support for the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. In Latin America, Cuba's strategy of subversion appeared to enjoy little success in the 1970s; there were few opportunities to exploit before the advent of the Sandinistas in Nicaragua.

A long-term settlement in central America may imply either the effective isolation of Cuba or some sort of an agreement with Cuba. "Normalization" of relations with the United States has its disadvantages as well as its advantages for Havana, but isolation and confrontation have their disadvantages too. Castro has indicated to the Conlässada Group that he prefers dialogue. Too great a show of enthusiasm from Castro will not make their initiatives more acceptable to the United States, but too intransigent a reaction from Washington will not effectively isolate him: it may even increase his attractions.

The 30 year anniversary of Moncada will be marked by more than the usual rhetoric, but the occasion is more than usually significant.

Sharing burden of the recession

From Mr A. De Barr

Sir, Sir Terence Beckett and the CBI call for extra cuts in state spending and a reduction in public service employment of 360,000; otherwise, they say, there is a real danger that taxation will rise. From one point of view they may well be right but what they are, in effect, saying is that unless the spending power of those 360,000 persons and their families is drastically reduced in this way, part of the burden of recession will have to be carried by those still in employment by way of increased taxation.

In the same issue (July 21) you report the steadily growing rise in the living standards of those in work. Why should the whole burden of recession be borne by an unfortunate and, to a large extent, arbitrarily chosen 10 per cent or so of the population? Why, in times of recession, should those fortunate enough to remain in employment not bear increased taxation to help to maintain the living standards of those who have no jobs?

For some people redundancy and unemployment may provide the incentive to start up the new, small industries upon which the future of our economy seems likely increasingly to depend; for others they may provide the incentive to move into jobs in which they can be more productively employed. It would be a mistake to remove these stimuli by greater risk of unemployment.

And the reason the parents are not invariably brought into it is that those girls who hate the idea of their parents knowing would not seek medical advice if its customary confidentiality were destroyed.

The balance of interest lies in making room for a doctor to act in exceptional cases at his own clinical discretion and without the consent of parents. But that reservation should be accompanied by firmer guidance and practice within health authorities and within the medical profession to ensure that these are indeed exceptional cases.

The responsibility of parents for the moral and physical welfare of their children needs to be even more explicitly acknowledged in the official guidance and more consistently respected in the practice adopted towards sexually precocious children and their possible introduction to contraceptives.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

A. E. DE BARR,

82 Rosewood Lane,

Higher Hunsfield,

Macclesfield,

Cheshire.

July 22.

The price of housing

From Mr Bernard Kilroy

Sir, General economists of Tim Congdon's stature are now recognizing the "leakage" of housing credit into consumer spending (feature, July 14), long the concern of housing analysts. Indeed its recent growth may explain why house prices have not been fuelled faster.

However, if leakage has caused an upturn in spending activity, is that good news for the real economy?

Very little housing credit finds its way into new housing construction - perhaps a seventh of the £14bn of 1982 mortgage advances. Over half of all housing credit is for "equity withdrawal" to finance either existing houses changing hands or, if it is not saved, consumer spending (and imports).

On the basis of the latest published National Movers' Survey (1973) this latter leakage was

Sources of political finance in Britain

Sir,

Such a review could usefully consider the role of all institutional donations - whether from trade unions or companies - and it could also require the political parties to publish their accounts in standardized form so that the elector can discover how the parties are financed without having to make regular surveys of company accounts or trying to disentangle the various contributions made by the trade unions to different levels of the Labour Party.

Yours sincerely,
VERNON BOGDANOV,
Brasenose College, Oxford.

From Mr M. Upham

Sir, In Mr Tebbit's White Paper of July 12, *Proposals for Legislation on Democracy in Trade Unions*, it is proposed to stipulate a ballot only of those taking part prior to strike action. Yet in the same White Paper proposes a ballot of the whole membership of a union on the maintenance of a political fund and, contrary to the strike provisions, proposes that this ballot should carry majority assent. The electorate of such a ballot has a built-in "no" minority of those who oppose political funds.

In view of the White Paper's extra restrictions on the political side as opposed to the industrial side, we assume that her Majesty's Secretaries of State for Employment is less concerned with stopping strikes than with bobbing his main political opponents?

Yours sincerely,
MARTIN UPHAM,
The Iron and Steel Trades
Confederation,
Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn
Road, WC1.

potentially some £2bn in 1982, perhaps 10 times hire-purchase credit. It compounds the inefficiencies and inequities of the range of unique tax exemptions to home owners who can effectively borrow buy durables with tax relief.

Even more serious is the paper increase in value of the national owner-occupied housing stock (now "worth" some £300bn plus) while its overall physical condition has been steadily deteriorating, as the Government's regular surveys show.

With less and less real "backing" for housing credit, we are returning to finance current consumption while a liability is accumulating for repair and renewal out of the scarce resources of the next two decades. It is a less obvious form of printing money.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD KILROY,
104 Princes House,
Kensington Park Road, W11.

South Atlantic for the purpose of attempting to control those waters unless we had - which seems extremely unlikely - a lot more ships.

Finally it has to be said, given the concern expressed by our Allies at the current (and, it is to be hoped, temporary) diversion of our limited assets to the South Atlantic, that such a proposal would not find any support in Nato Brussels. We cannot unilaterally modify the Nato Treaty and conveniently omit its "E" even if we believed it right to do so.

Yours sincerely,
JONATHAN ALFORD,
Deputy Director,
The International Institute for
Strategic Studies,
23 Tavistock Street, WC2.

July 22.

In other spheres of commerce and industry than printing, a wage of £304 a week requires a good deal of effort to be carried. How, then, do the print unions explain the appalling number of misprints - sometimes whole lines repeated or omitted - in every issue of *The Times*? What has become of the "ancient skills" once cited in support of their handsome pay rates?

One thing is certain: a new Labour day (very desirable in itself) will not be able to afford their services.

Yours faithfully,
REGINALD NOQUET,
5 Cauldon Crescent,
Swanage,
Dorset,
July 20.

Matrimonial links

From Mr Peter Snow

Sir, I am not sure that the remarks made by Mr Longley about Catholic Marriage Tribunals (July 18) made sufficiently clear the following distinction:

1. A valid marriage *ratum et consummatio* is indissoluble in the eyes of the Catholic Church. Only in very special circumstances, as Mr Longley points out, are the Pauline and Petrine privileges invoked to dissolve such a marriage.

2. Catholic Marriage Tribunals, therefore, claim no competence over the dissolution or non-dissolution of marriages. Their work is to attempt to determine whether or not the criteria for a valid marriage in the eyes of the Catholic Church were present at the time of the marriage itself; and an annulment is a statement that such criteria were not present.

The marriage is then deemed null and void from the moment of its inception. This is quite different from dissolution, which acknowledges that the marriage in question has ended.

Yours sincerely,
MERVYN TOWER,
Holy Family Presbytery,
763 Coventry Road,
Birmingham.

July 18.

Tour ban anomalies

From Mr N.M. Forster

Sir, It was inevitable that the vote against a South Africa tour by the MCC members yesterday (report, July 14) should have been seen as a vote against South African cricket. It is not.

Many members, including myself, would be delighted to see cricket links restored with South Africa, whose cricketing authorities have done everything asked of them to eliminate racial discrimination in their sport. What we were reluctant to do was to allow our club to be dragged into the stinking mire of hypocrisy which surrounds this issue; nor did we think it would help South African cricket.

For a stinking mire it certainly is. Cricket can apparently go to South Africa individually but not as a team, because they would then represent our country - but what does our Embassy do? Companies can trade with South Africa, but cricketers cannot exercise their

profession. Gooch is banned, but we welcome Jack Nicklaus, Nicky Lauder and Jimmy Connors! The whole thing is grossly unfair and an affront to the individual freedom we profess to support.

If the argument is that the ban, however ludicrous and selective, is necessary to show our abhorrence of the South African regime, then those who use this argument must be honest and set out clearly the characteristics of any regime which qualify for such a ban. I abhor many aspects of South Africa's political philosophy, but I equally dislike many other countries' systems. However, I do wonder, what is the criterion the boycotters apply?

If it's a free press - South Africa has one, and if it had not these protests would not be heard. Is it an opposition in parliament - South Africa has one, albeit very imperfect.

most countries do not have one. Is it the existence of capital punishment - Russia executes its citizens for a wide variety of crime and East Germany for merely wanting to get out.

Yours sincerely,
N. M. FORSTER,
18 Carlton Road,
Ealing, W5.

July 14.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Problems of achieving union reform

From Mr Vernon Bogdanov

Sir, Amongst Mr Tebbit's recent proposals for trade union reform is the suggestion that the 1973 Act regulating political contributions by trade unions be amended so that unions are required to hold regular ballots to determine whether or not their members wish to maintain their political funds.

Such a proposal seems self-evidently reasonable, since many unions have not consulted their members on this question for over 150 years. Yet, in the overall context of the financing of political parties, it could generate a series of unkindnesses by tilting the balance against a party, the bulk of whose financial support comes from the trade unions, in favour of parties - the Conservatives, Liberals and SDP - which seek company donations.

The rules regulating the political contributions made by trade unions are, after all, more restrictive than those regulating company contributions, in that trade unions (but not companies) are required to make contributions from a separate political fund and to allow individual members of the union to "contract out" of the political levy if they so wish. It hardly seems fair to add to these restrictions while continuing to allow companies to make political donations without previously obtaining the approval of their shareholders.

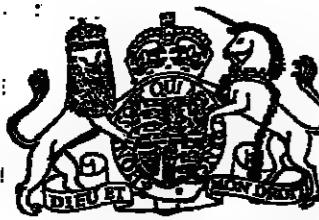
There is a danger that Mr Tebbit's proposal will appear vindictive and if that happens he will be unable to achieve the very necessary reforms that are needed.

Mr Tebbit has got himself into difficulty through treating the arrangements for paying the political levy as an aspect of trade union reform whereas in reality it should be part and parcel of a review of the

Advantages of the Hawaii telescope

From Professor A. Hewish, FRS

Sir, Dr Gebbie is right to stress the conspicuous successes of British astronomers during the past two decades, but he has made some highly misleading statements (July 21) about the millimetre wavelength telescope now under construction on Mauna Kea. Most of us concerned with this



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE July 26: The Queen held an investiture at Buckingham Palace this morning.

The Right Hon Margaret Thatcher MP (Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury) had an audience of Her Majesty this morning.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Birmingham today.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight and having been received at Birmingham Airport by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the West Midlands (the Earl of Aylesford), visited the Airport Development Site Project Office and toured the Terminal Building.

Afterwards His Royal Highness drove to Solihull 6th Form College and opened the first European Six-a-Side Football Championship for the Mentally Handicapped.

The Duke of Edinburgh then visited Aston Science Park, was entertained at luncheon, and later took and opened Birmingham Athletic Institute.

Mr Brian McGrath was in attendance.

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, Patron, was present this evening at a performance of the Royal Tournament at Earls Court.

Mrs Andrew Fielden was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this afternoon upon the arrival of The President of the Republic of the Ivory Coast and welcomed His Excellency on behalf of Her Majesty.

KENSINGTON PALACE July 26: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, The Royal Regiment of Wales (24th/41st Foot) this morning attended the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel M. G. R. Roberts on his relinquishing command of the 4th (B) Battalion.

The Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, this morning visited the Regimental Headquarters at Wellington Barracks.

His Royal Highness attended a National Service of Thanksgiving in Westminster Abbey to commemorate

the life and work of William Wilberforce.

Mr David Roycroft was in attendance.

The Prince of Wales this evening dined with "A" Division at the Staff College, Camberley.

Major David Brumhead was in attendance.

The Princess of Wales visited Grimsby today and opened the new Grimsby General Hospital.

Her Royal Highness, attended by Miss Anna Beckwith-Smith, travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

KENSINGTON PALACE July 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, as Colonel-in-Chief Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, today visited The Duchess of Kent's Military Hospital at Catterick.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Angus Blair and Major The Lord Napier and Ettrick.

KENSINGTON PALACE July 26: The Duchess of Gloucester this afternoon presented Prizes at the London in Bloom 1983 Prize-giving Reception at St John's Hall, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London.

Mrs Michael Wigley was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE July 26: Peter Alexander and the Hon Angus Ogilvy this morning carried out engagements in Jersey.

In the afternoon, Her Royal Highness and the Hon Angus Ogilvy left Jersey in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

This evening Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at the Reception held at the RYS Castle, Cowes, Isle of Wight, to open the 1983 Champagne Munro Admiral's Cup Series and later returned to London.

Miss Monique Mitchell was in attendance.

BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Mr Peter Coler, 37; Mr Ronald Dearing, 53; Sir Anton Dolin, 79; Dame Mary Green, 70; Lord Jenkins of Putney, 75; Sir Philip Lynch, 50; Lord Manstoff, 69; Mr Bryan Patterson, 34; Sir Dennis Rickett, 76; Mrs Shirley Williams, 53.

Mr A. J. W. Caldwell and Miss V. M. Law

The engagement is announced between Alastair Jeremy Walsh, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. F. Caldwell, of 24 Marine Drive East, Barton-on-Sea, Hampshire, and Veronica Mary, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Law, of Brackenwood Farm, Blackhill, Wiltshire.

Mr R. G. Peek and Miss M. J. Waterson

The engagement is announced between Richard Grenville, son of Captain and Mrs W. G. Peek of Hazelwell, Loddswell, Devon, and Malanie Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Waterson, of Ivybridge, Devon.

Mr R. J. F. Williams and Miss S. A. Wightman

The engagement is announced between Richard, older son of Mrs P. Williams, of Broad Oak, Rye, Sussex, and Mr J. F. Williams, OBE, of Bangkok, Thailand, and Susan, only daughter of Dr and Mrs J. Wightman, of Welby, Grantham, Lincolnshire.

Marriages

Dr J. E. Gaffney and Miss F. C. A. Sparrey

The marriage took place on July 11 in the University Chapel, St Andrews, of Dr John Gaffney, son of Mr and Mrs Lawrence Gaffney, of Bury, Greater Manchester, and Fiona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs John Sparrey, of Kirby, Cheshire.

Mr B. MacPhail and Mrs C. R. G. Curtis-Bennett

A service of blessing was held yesterday on Tuesday, July 26, at St John's Church, Harewood, after the marriage of Mr Bruce MacPhail and Mrs Caroline Curtis-Bennett.

Mr G. Oppenheim and Mrs A. Olah

The marriage took place on Tuesday, July 26, 1983, quietly in London of Mr George Oppenheim, of Hampstead, and Mrs Anne Olah, of E. Dulley, and Mrs Bruce Gilbert, of Los Angeles.

Mr J. A. Galt and Miss C. F. Dallas

The engagement is announced between James, son of Mr John Galt and the late Mrs Galt, of Toronto, and Catriona Frances, eldest daughter of the late Mr F. A. Dallas and Mrs E. M. Dallas, of Framfield, East Sussex.

LATEST WILLS

Kathleen Grace Taylor, of Cobham, Surrey, left estate valued at £456,344 net. After personal bequests, totalling £82,500 and effects she left the residue equally between Oxtan, the Distressed Gentlefolk's Aid Association, the Cancer Research Campaign, and the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Tunbridge Wells.

Mr Richard Ifor Edwards, of Church Stretton, Shropshire, died intestate, left £1,176,050 gross.

£218,787 net.

SCIENCE REPORT

Volcanic dust fuels weather debate

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

thousands at risk of starvation.

Identical stories of disaster keep coming from South America, Europe, Asia, India and China. No land mass has escaped. The mystery remains. Are they freak conditions or has something gone wrong?

Scientists agree that one reason for the droughts and floods is the result of a weakening of the flow in the great band of air high in the stratosphere encircling the northern hemisphere. That air flows as the jet stream. Although it never reaches the ground, the jet stream meanders snake-like in the upper atmosphere. Below it, the low pressure systems (which are the depressions bringing rain or snow) follow its path.

When the jet stream blows strongly, it follows a relatively tight circle round the globe. Hence monsoons brought by depressions occur with welcome regularity in the normal places and the temperate zone has a mild period without extremes of hot or cold.

Since the main influence driving the weather is the heat energy coming from the sun,



The Prince of Wales with the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev Edward Carpenter, arriving at Westminster Abbey yesterday for the thanksgiving service for the life of William Wilberforce, the politician and reformer (Photograph: John Manning).

Latest appointments

Senior judge to preside over circuits

Lord Justice Watkins, VC, has been appointed the Senior Presiding Judge for England and Wales, it was announced yesterday.

This new appointment is a development of the presiding judge system, which has been an integral part of the running of the circuits since the Courts Act of 1971.

Under this system, the Lord Chief Justice, with the agreement of the Lord Chancellor, appoints two High Court judges to be the presiding judges for each of the six circuits into which the country is divided.

Broady, the presiding judges act as the Lord Chief Justice's judicial representatives on the circuits.

Three years ago, the Lord Chief Justice appointed Lord Justice Watkins to be Senior Presiding Judge on the South-eastern Circuit, where the work was heaviest. He has now decided to extend the appointment to all the circuits.

The Lord Chancellor's Office said yesterday that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, had two main aims.

The first is to provide the presiding judges on each circuit with a senior lord justice to whom they can turn for advice on issues of more important policy; the second is to relieve the Lord Chief Justice of some administrative work.

Other appointments include:

Mr Bryan Bass to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in succession to Mr G. E. Gammie.

Mr G. E. Gammie to be a circuit judge assigned to the North-eastern Circuit.

Mr Registrar Donaldson to be one of the two registrar members of the County Court Rule Committee in succession to Judge Birks. Mr Registrar Gavins to be a member of the committee.

Mr G. J. Jenkins, aged 49, an under-secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, to be legal adviser in the rank of deputy secretary in the ministry in

Korea - the divided peninsula

Thirty years ago today the United Nations, China and North Korea signed an armistice agreement at Panmunjom which ended the Korean war. Three years of fighting had left the peninsula devastated and divided into two ideologically opposed camps. No peace treaty followed the ceasefire and in 1983 both sides remain locked in classic Cold War postures.

Nothing could illustrate better the terrible upheaval of war than a television programme that has been drawing huge audiences in South Korea. Put out by KBS, the state broadcasting system, it has reunited thousands of people with relatives from whom they were separated during the Korean war, neither party having known for more than 30 years whether the other was alive or dead.

This is how the programme works. A man looking for, say, a lost sister, goes to the KBS studio and, along with rows of people in a similar predicament, appears on television carrying a sheet of paper on which are written his and his sister's names and the place where they were separated. The sister, watching the programme at home, recognizes her brother and, after the identification has been confirmed, speaks to him over the phone. Finally, in front of millions of viewers all over the country, the two are reunited in the studio. Shaken with sobs, they hug each other again and again - standing up, sitting kneeling, even rolling on the floor - as if to make sure that what is happening is real.

These extraordinary outbursts of joy are a measure of the suffering such people have endured. There are many other Koreans who are less fortunate, however. At the end of the war, members of their families found themselves on opposite sides of the demilitarized zone which cuts the peninsula in two.

The division of Korea had been set in motion shortly after the end of the Second World War when the United States and the Soviet Union moved in to fill the vacuum left by the surrender of Japan, the colonial power since 1910. It was sealed in its present form by the armistice signed at Panmunjom 30 years ago today.

To appreciate the extent of this rupture, imagine England bisected at the Trent, with no form of communication across that dividing line and thus no means of knowing whether relatives and friends on the other side are alive or dead. In Korea, a similar operation was carried out on a country which had been unified, almost without a break, for 1,300 years.

No peace treaty followed the 1953 armistice, so that technically the two sides are still at war. To the south of the 38th parallel are the 600,000-strong

forces of South Korea, backed by nearly 40,000 American soldiers and airmen; to the north, an estimated 780,000 North Korean troops. The cost of maintaining such large numbers of people under arms is heavy. The South spends about 6 per cent of its gross national product on defence, the North, which has a much smaller economy, possibly four times that level.

Thirty years after the ceasefire, there is little sign of any relaxation of tension on the peninsula. The South complains of continued attempts at armed infiltration by the North; the North accuses the South of being a stooge of American imperialism. The media on both sides of the 38th parallel conduct a relentless propaganda war against their opponents.

Divide that country by teatime!

Just before the surrender of Japan several one-star generals hurried into an office in the Pentagon with the statement: "We've got to divide Korea..." A colonel with experience in the Far East protested to his superior: "You can't do that. Korea is a social and economic unit. There is no place to divide it." The general insisted: "We have got to divide Korea and it has to be done by four o'clock this afternoon."

The Riddle of MacArthur by John Gunther

In military terms, the Americans estimate that North Korea has the edge over the South. The United States contribution to making up this difference is not so much in number of men as in firepower, electronic warfare capability and intelligence gathering. Even more important, the presence of American troops astride the most obvious invasion route from the north is a signal to Pyongyang that it cannot take on the South in isolation.

In diplomatic and, above all, in economic terms, the balance has swung decidedly in favour of South Korea. Per capita gap in the South rose from \$87 in 1962 to nearly \$1,700 (\$1,120) last year, about 70 per cent higher than that of the North. Export volume is approximately 16 times as great.

Pulling families apart

"They say all roads lead to home, But no road leads to my home Where I left my wife, my parents..."

The words of the Korean poet Pak Mok-wol go straight to the heart of more than five million people living in South Korea today. Labelled "dispersed family members", they all have relatives somewhere in North Korea, but for more than three decades there has been no free travel between the two halves of the Korean peninsula, no mail, no personal communication; few know where their relatives are or even whether they are still alive.

Although, throughout its history, the peninsula has been buffeted by hostile incursions from neighbouring China, Mongolia and Japan, the people of this "Hermite Kingdom" remained unusually homogeneous, clinging fiercely to their national identity and repelling strangers. It was a particularly bitter irony, then, that after the Second World War, Korea was liberated from its most recent invaders, the Japanese, only to be torn in two by the differing ideologies of the world powers.

Between the outbreak of war in 1950 and the armistice in 1953 the fighting raged up and down the peninsula, and at one time the North Korean forces held all but the southern tip around the port of Pusan. During that period, according to the South Korean authorities, an estimated 85,000 South Koreans, most of them leading figures in various fields, were kidnapped and about \$40,000 youths were recruited into the North Korean army and forcibly taken to North Korea. Most were never heard of again.

The majority of the dispersed family members, however, are northerners who fled from the communist regime. Three and half million refugees came south before the war began, nearly one million escaped across the border within the short period of December 1950 and early January 1951. They came by boat, train, truck or on foot, bringing only those possessions they could carry, and leaving lands, houses, friends and relatives. Few thought their exile would be more than temporary. In many cases husbands went ahead to prepare for wives, children and aged parents to follow. Too many left it too late and families found themselves stranded.

Many of the refugees were Christians. "Pyongyang was a

kind of cradle for Protestantism in Korea," explained Yoo Chang-sun, former Prime Minister and now president of South Korea's National Red Cross (ROKRC). Mr Yoo, himself a refugee from the north, recalled how he and his wife, carrying their small child, had walked many miles to cross the border, keeping to back roads and alleys "to escape the watching eyes of the communists."

Richard Kim, a novelist who now lives in Seoul, vividly remembers the fairly typical experience of his own family. His father escaped first to the south by driving through a checkpoint. Next he arranged for Richard, then aged 15, to be smuggled out by freight train, but unexpected delays meant he spent nearly three days, instead of five hours, hidden between bags of cement, without food or

shot because of his bourgeois intellectual background. My maternal grandfather, a Presbyterian minister who refused to leave his church, was also shot the day before war broke out."

In spite of immense initial difficulties, most of the former refugees are now well integrated into South Korean society. Many have become successful businessmen, or hold eminent positions in government or other circles. But their chances of returning home, or being reunited with their families, are as remote today as they were during the war.

Hopes were first raised in 1957 when North Korea handed a list of "displaced civilians" to the ROKRC, but no further information followed. Then in 1971 the North Korean Red Cross (NKRC) accepted a South proposal to discuss ways to ease the sufferings of the dispersed

refugees.

Although the Korean Broad-

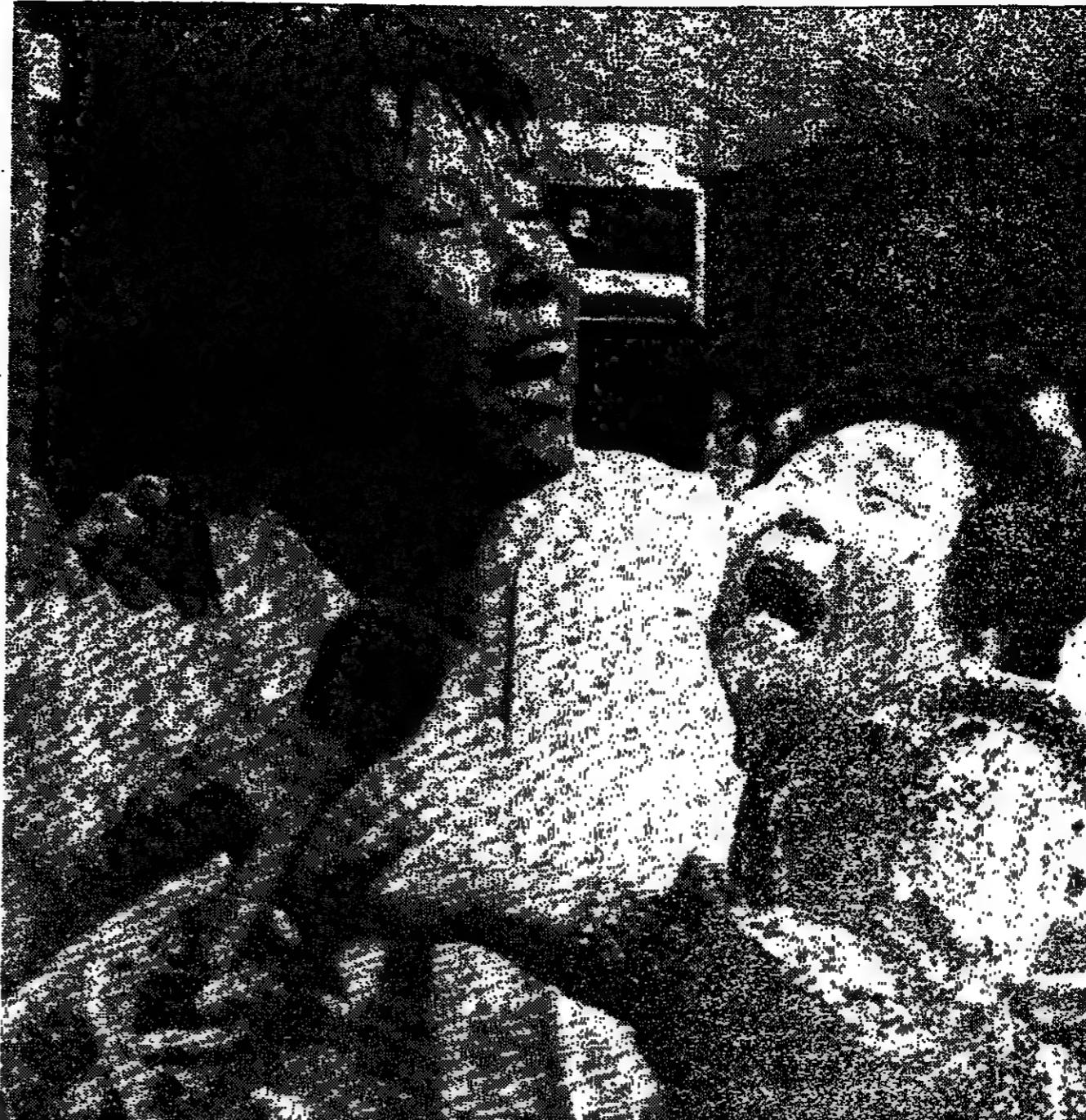
casting System (KBS) transmits information about "lost" relatives, Mr Lee said North Korean radios are all fixed to one programme. Chun Yoon-woo, who heads the ROKRC international relations department, admitted "there is little we can do to help families in North Korea".

Many former refugees are resigned to never meeting their relatives again. They wonder if they would now be able to live together happily if they did. "The youngsters will be thoroughly indoctrinated," Mr Yoo, the ROKRC president said, but he added: "Koreans have a strong sense of family, filial piety, it wouldn't take long to adjust".

Mr Yoo is pessimistic about the possibility of resuming talks with the NKRC. He hopes that the Asian and Olympic Games, scheduled to be held in Seoul in 1986 and 1988 respectively, may help. "Once one or two communist bloc countries break the ice by coming here, even North Korea may not be able to keep its eyes closed for ever", he said.

Jacqueline Redditt

recognised him and contacted his uncle, who was a communist. The uncle helped him, and later his mother and younger brother, to escape and his two sisters and paternal grandparents eventually managed to join them in the south. "It took 2½ years for all the family to get out," said Mr Kim. "I think my poor communist uncle helped everyone. I heard he was later



Together again at last. Thirty-three years after they were separated during the Korean war, Kwak Tam-shil, 57, of Seoul and her brother Kwak Man-yong, 49, of Taegon are reunited through a television campaign to trace missing relatives.

He would hope thereby both to prolong his tenure of office and to provide greater legitimacy for an unpopular regime whose origins lie in an army coup staged after the assassination of President Park Chung-hee in 1979.

Although there is a genuine desire for reunification throughout the Korean peninsula, any rapprochement carries an element of risk for those in power on both sides of the 38th parallel, in that both depend partly for their support on the state of tension that exists between them.

For Kim Il-sung to have to accept that he cannot remit the peninsula on his own terms would be to knock away one of the main planks of his policy.

In the South, the ending of what the Government calls "a state of war" with the North would remove the justification for controls which are even tighter than those under President Park. The most prominent opponents of President Chun are still banned from political activity, the media are muzzled to a ludicrous degree, the labour unions have been eviscerated, and the hundreds of university teachers, lawyers, journalists and students who are prevented from practising their professions or continuing their studies remind one of Czechoslovakia after the Soviet invasion of 1968.

The division of the Korean peninsula, following so fast on liberation from Japanese rule in 1945, is one of the greatest tragedies of this century. Reuniting the two halves entails not only reconciling great power rivals but also accepting what could be uncomfortable changes for the leaders in both Pyongyang and Seoul. The task is daunting but surely not beyond a people which was first unified in the seventh century AD and has since survived as an entity despite the incursions of its two great power neighbours, China and Japan.

Simon Scott Plummer

international conference and had informal discussions with the government. The second was last March when two Soviet officials attended an agricultural conference. Commenting on these visits, Professor Ahn Byung-joon of Yonsei University in Seoul said: "The Russians intended to express their displeasure with North Korea for playing the China card. They wanted to show that they can play the South Korea card against the North."

In January the United States, Japan and South Korea unsuccessfully tried to interest China in the idea of Peking's recognising Seoul in exchange for Japanese recognition of Pyongyang. This was a scaled-down version of the "cross recogni-

nition" formula devised by Henry Kissinger some years ago, whereby America and Japan recognise North Korea would be traded for Chinese and Russian recognition of South Korea. With that line of approach exhausted, South Korea and its allies have now adopted a policy of trying to induce Pyongyang to negotiate directly with Seoul.

The last bilateral talks took place in 1972 and 1973, between the Red Cross societies of each side, and culminated in a joint communique which expressed

the wish to achieve reunification through peaceful means. Since he came to power in the South three years ago, President Chun Doo-hwan has made several proposals to resume contact but these have been turned down by Pyongyang.

Even if negotiations were to take place, it seems doubtful whether either side would be confident enough to make significant concessions. In the North the question of handing over power to Kim Il-sung's son, Kim Jong-il, appears not to have been finally settled and,

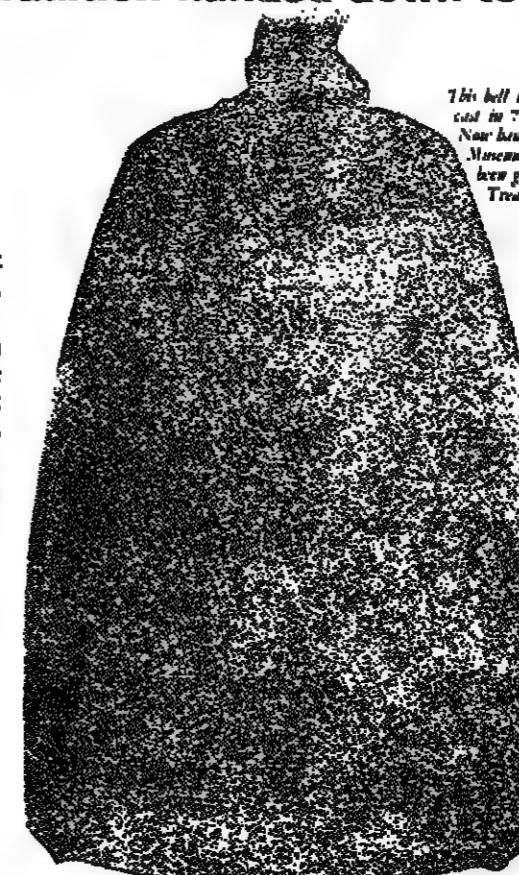
until it is, Pyongyang is unlikely to modify its policy towards the South. In the worst event, the country could be split between pro-and anti-Kim Jr factions, one backed by the Soviet Union, the other by China.

There is a succession problem in the South as well. President Chun has said he will step down in 1988 but rumours abound that in the next year or so he will revise the constitution to allow direct election of the president, instead of through an electoral college, and put himself forward as a candidate.

The ancient Korean artisan's perseverance for perfection

A tradition handed down to today.

This bell insuring King Seongdeok was cast in 771 AD and hangs at Kyongju National Museum. Its eleven-foot masterpiece has been given the name of Emile. (National Treasure No. 29)



The mentality of the ancient Korean artisan - patience, determination, scientific precision, ingenuity, and dedication to a cause greater than the self - is nowhere more evident than in centuries of metal craftsmanship.

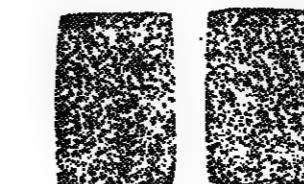
One outstanding example is the Emile Bell, cast in 771 AD and now world-renowned for its exquisite sound and stunning relief work. It was the culmination of centuries of ingenious experimentation and craftsmanship that defied even the imagination of its own glorious Great Shilla Dynasty.

The Emile Bell was the product of some thirty years of painstaking patience to develop the perfect combination of alloys for color as well as for sound, and Carbon 60 testing reveals a perfectly uniform, bubble-free composition that could only come from highly advanced, scientific, and precision melting, molding and casting processes.

The mentality of the ancient Korean artisan - patience, determination, scientific precision, ingenuity, and dedication to a cause greater than the self - is nowhere more evident than in centuries of metal craftsmanship.

kyong's accomplishments in the development of precision technology for the world of today and tomorrow out of this tradition from yesterday.

One result is that Sunkyong, using its own techniques and ingenuity, particularly outstanding are Sun-



kyong's accomplishments in the development of precision technology for the world of today and tomorrow out of this tradition from yesterday.

One result is that Sunkyong, using its own techniques and ingenuity, particularly outstanding are Sun-

own top-quality polyester film and color video tape, as well as floppy discs for computer use. These products are rapidly winning acclaim the world over, and are helping Korea to ring in a new era of high-tech development.

Sunkyong's not stopping there though.

Bronze Mirror National Treasure No. 141

determination of our forefathers, we're proceeding with efforts to develop ever-improved and more advanced products for an increasingly demanding technological environment.



The SKC video cassettes developed with independently manufacturing technology by Sunkyong Chemical Limited.

Sunkyong Group

The Sunkyong Group is playing an important part in Korean business today in such fields as general trading, fibres, chemicals, construction and oil refining.

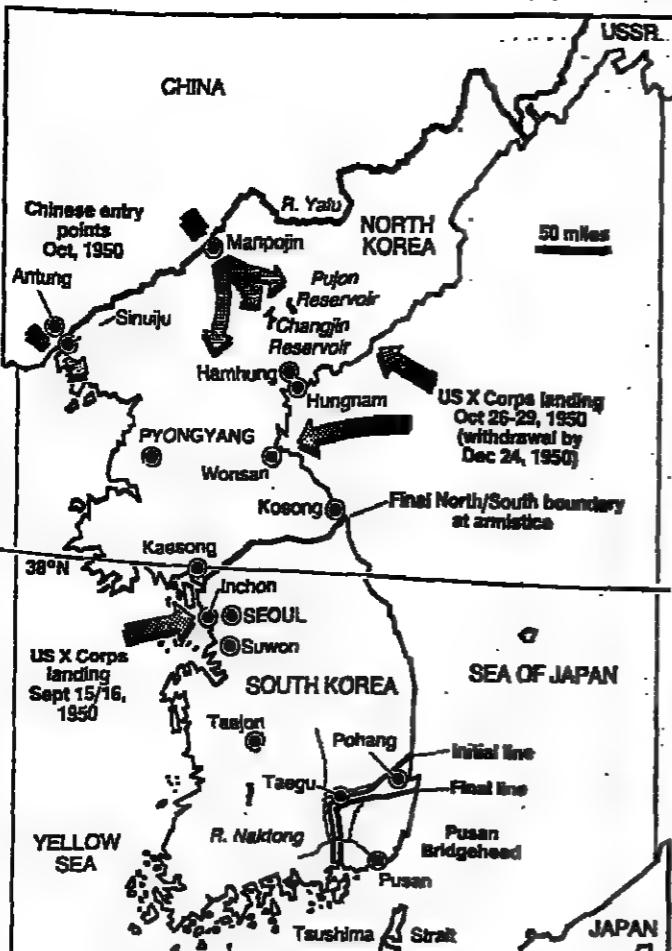
The painful lessons of a limited war

As a surprise stroke, the North Korean's opening offensive against the South on Sunday, June 25, 1950, was a triumph for Stalin. Although various intelligence agencies later sought to claim that they had predicted the event, the Soviet Union's secret reinforcement of weapons, aircraft, vehicles, ammunition and equipment to North Korea, and the later deployment of North Korean army to battle stations, was known only to the three nations party to it. The third nation was, of course, China, which had been under communist rule since October, 1949. Peking had concluded a treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance with the Soviet Union in February, 1950, and the railway system of north-east China was essential to the passage of ordnance from Russia to North Korea.

It is likely that Stalin acceded to the proposal by Kim Il-sung, the North Korean leader, to take the South by force because Russian adventurism in Europe outside its zones of military occupation had everywhere been rebuffed; in Berlin, in Austria, in Greece - even in Yugoslavia.

Korea was peculiarly suited to consolidation within the Soviet block. The prospect for success seemed high, the risk for Russia negligible. In 1945, this former Japanese possession had been divided into zones of occupation at the 38th parallel of latitude as a temporary expedient; the Russians to the north of the line, the United States to the south. These powers had agreed to negotiate unification. Having created circumstances for Kim Il-sung to acquire absolute political and military power in the north, Stalin was ready to withdraw his occupation force, anticipating that this would persuade the United States to do the same.

Thereafter, a strong, though minority, Communist party in the South would combine with the organized military strength in the North to take over power in a unified Korea. To this end, all attempts by the United States to bring about economic, and later, with the missions sent by the United Nations, political union of the country by open process were thwarted. Reluctantly, but by majority vote, the United Nations agreed to separate elections in the South. While these were rough in almost every sense of the term, they were an expression of popular opinion. The new state in the South, the Republic of Korea (ROK), was formally recognized by 46 to eight



The map shows how the fighting swung from one end of the country to the other in the first six months of the war. Right: a wounded Argyll and Sutherland Highlander is helped to an ambulance during an Allied advance. British casualties during the war were 686 dead, 2,498 wounded and 62 missing.

by Anthony Farrar-Hockley

General Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, who retired from the Army this year after almost 44 years service, took part in the Korean war as adjutant of the 1st Bn, The Gloucestershire Regiment. He is the official historian for the United Kingdom involvement in and contribution to the war, and is now involved in writing the single volume work which is to be published by HMSO.

The South Korean forces withdrew in disorder as the Northern army thrust southward through Seoul and Suwon to Taegu, which was also quickly captured. The Security Council decision to intervene was perhaps made easier because the Russian representative had absented himself earlier. Land and air forces began to cross from the United States occupation forces in Japan to help the ROKs, as the South Korean forces were called. The leading American land element was too

small, however, and unready for battle. Even though there was a steady increase in numbers to the point that three US divisions had joined the ROK army by August 4, they were unable to hold the bridgehead 120 by 75 miles to cover the essential port of Pusan.

Already, 16 nations had agreed to send troops contingents. The United Kingdom promised a strong brigade group for October but, urged by Washington to send something sooner in view of the pressure, despatched a light force of two battalions from Hongkong and almost immediately they were drawn into the fighting along the protective line of the Nakdong River. Several times it seemed that the bridgehead, reduced to 75 by 65 miles, would be broken open by the North Koreans, who had the advantage of the initiative as well as bravery and skill. General MacArthur, the United Nations supreme commander, was obliged to send part of his reserve, the US 1st Marine Division, to reinforce this line.

In the North, 3,000 Russians were left to train the armed forces there which, by June 1950, had developed to seven strong divisions, an armoured brigade, three reserve divisions, an air force of 10 reconnaissance aircraft, 40 fighters and 70 bombers, and a coastal navy. Dispersed and surprised by the opening attack on June 25,

Hard fighting by marines

Secretly, during August and September, General MacArthur was assembling a corps to land at Inchon, almost half way up the Korean west coast, the port of the capital, Seoul, and a site well in rear of the bridgehead adjacent to the North Koreans' main supply route. Strategically promising, the site was extraordinarily difficult to reach: the tide in the Inchon basin falls 30ft twice a day.

On September 15 the marines landed successfully and led X Corps in two weeks of hard fighting to the liberation of Seoul. Meanwhile the bridgehead defenders, under Lt-Gen Walton H. Walker, commanding the Eighth Army, had broken out in an associated operation. By October 9 the United Nations Command was crossing the 38th parallel northward. The corps at Inchon embarked for a landing high on the east coast at Hungnam.

General Ridgway had just been sent to replace General

The air forces, which had promised to cut the Yalu crossings, were unable to do so - partly inhibited by political constraints concerning Chinese territory but more importantly because they lacked the weapons. Along the coast, the British Commonwealth navies held the western waters, those of the United States the eastern.

Then fortunes changed. The Chinese supply arrangements were poor and made worse by attacks from the air. The severe winter forced them to pull back. General Walker, killed in a motor accident, was replaced by Lt-Gen Matthew B. Ridgway.

The new army commander brought a fresh concept. He would "roll with the punches" and counter-attack when the Chinese extended themselves.

General Ridgway counter-attacked the weakened Chinese advancing to the area of the 38th parallel where, for political reasons, his army halted. In late April, 1951, the Chinese launched a new offensive. Though lacking forward air cover and artillery, their numerous infantry, hardy, brave and skilled in fighting off the line of march, once more broke the UN line.

General Ridgway had just been sent to replace General

MacArthur in Tokyo. The new army commander, Lt-Gen James Van Fleet III, sought to hold firm and there were high UN losses at several points of contact. But the UN force including the ROKs was now more experienced, their air support was superb. Seoul remained unoccupied. Judging his moment well, Van Fleet counter-attacked an enemy depleted in men and supplies. By June the Eighth Army was just short of Kosong in the west, as far as Kosong in the east, 50 miles north of the parallel.

There the line was to remain, minor movements apart. In June, 1951 the Russian delegate to the Security Council, once more seated, proposed armistice talks. Although these dragged on for over two years, during which several local battles raged and the terms of repatriation of prisoners-of-war was apparently the impediment to agreement, the armistice became effective on July 27, 1953.

Two political events influenced it: Stalin's death in March, 1953 and President Eisenhower's covert warning that if an honourable armistice was denied, the United States would take wider action to end the war. This was clearly not a bluff. The American people were becoming restive for a

decision.

Syngman Rhee threatened

the agreements by releasing

prematurely North Koreans

opposed to reparation, but

China and Russia were not

inclined to continue the war. It

had been costly to Russia in

resources and to China in men

as well as money. The Chinese army had been shaken by its

reverses.

On October 13 the Chinese

Fourth Field Army, identifying

its members as "volunteers",

began crossing into Korea to

maintain a concerted offensive

by four - shortly six - armies

against the UN divisions in the

North from the 25th onwards.

Surprised, General Walker attempted a counter-offensive which failed. He began a long retreat which took his soldiers south of Seoul at the end of the year.

One consequence of the war

was the acceleration of West

Germany to independence with

its own defence force and an

important place as the Federal

Republic in the Atlantic Alliance.

The Western allies should

have learnt that wars break out

at inconvenient times in un-

likely places. They have failed

to provide for this since and

have had to meet unnecessary

costs. The land forces in Korea

relearn old lessons, particularly

of the infantry.

The air forces continued to

make strategic

promises they could not keep

but did marvelously well

tactically. The military helicopter

showed in an operational

debate its remarkable value. The

navies, unchallenged by sub-

marines or surface fleet, per-

formed with ready skill, particu-

larly in the air and in retrieving

amphibious capabilities. West-

ern governments had declared

they would never need again.

The Western prisoners-of-war

had a harsh experience as

captives of communist powers:

the North Koreans were savage

captors, the Chinese ruthless

when it suited their objectives.

This sideshow from 1950-52

is now called a limited war. It

was certainly limited geographi-

cally and to the conventional

weapons of the day. Its settle-

ment has also been limited: "no

peace treaty has developed from

the armistice and North and

South commissions continue to

engage in sterile encounters.

North Korea: life on the other side

When the Japanese colonial administration withdrew from the Korean peninsula after Japan's military surrender in 1945 it left behind an economy based on its own bootstraps. South Korean academic studies have put a total figure of \$2,800m (measured in as-spent dollars) as the amount of aid received from all communist sources in the period from 1945 to 1978, with the bulk of this for war reconstruction before 1960. The figure includes about \$2,000m of military assistance but not pay-back deals, which alone are believed to involve a debt of around \$1,000m to the Russians.

Pyongyang's continuing dependence for development on the USSR has led to strong trade ties. In recent years total two-way yearly trade of about \$800m-\$900m has accounted for almost one third of all North Korean trade. China, with total trade believed to be about \$500m a year, ranks second as a trading partner and also as a supplier of economic assistance.

Most of China's aid has been in the area of energy supply and development. North Korea's largest oil refinery, the 2.5m tonnes a year capacity Ponghwa plant in the far north-west of the country, only 20km from the Chinese border, has been the principal Chinese aid project to date. Completed in 1980 after five years of construction, the plant is designed to handle Chinese crude which reaches North Korea by pipeline. In a break from its customary silence on foreign aid, Pyongyang acknowledged in its domestic media the Chinese role in the Ponghwa project.

Joint ventures with Chinese

Other Chinese projects consist predominantly of hydroelectric generating facilities on the Yalu river, which forms the North Korea-China border. These are in the form of joint ventures, with China receiving the power generated by the stations in return for use of its border water and for its supply of the technologically advanced generating plant. Construction is well advanced on the third dam and power station built under this arrangement.

North Korea's only attempt to move beyond its communist allies and acquire modern technology from Western countries during the early 1970s has proved to be both an economic misjudgement and a lingering political embarrassment for Pyongyang.

After a sharp reduction in communist aid in the late 1960s accompanied by a slackening in economic growth, North Korea turned to Western European and Japanese suppliers for a range of modern petrochemical, machine-tool, cement and paper-making plant. The equipment was to be paid for on short to medium term credits.

In its buying spree, Pyongyang ran up bills totalling \$1,500m-\$2,000m. The aim of the economic planners was to meet this debt by way of a boost in hard-currency earnings with exports produced by these and other factories. Unfortunately, they failed to anticipate the severe international trade downturn which followed the first Opec oil price rise.

Moreover, the rigidly bureaucratic economic management system seemed unable to accommodate the rapid inflow of unfamiliar technology.

Payments on the debts slowed in 1973 and by 1975, when the Soviet Union refused to lend Pyongyang hard currency to meet its Western commitments (perhaps because it was already the largest creditor), North Korea defaulted on its debt. Since then, negotiations with lenders have rescheduled repayment of the debt several times. The most recent schedule, which called for repayment of capital by 1985, has again fallen to pieces. Some Japanese creditors, who are owed about \$360m, have agreed to yet another timetable which calls for full repayment by 1989.

Ron Richardson

KOREA

Seoul, the heartbeats of the country, is the host city of the 1988 Olympics.

Dual Smiles

In Korea, every traveller is greeted with friendly smiles and traditional charm. Even our costume masks smile at you. Come and enjoy the masked and unmasked smiles of Korean people. Discover Korea's dual expressions.

For more about what awaits you in the Land of Morning Calm, mail this coupon to KNTC.

Name _____	Street _____
State _____	City _____
Zip _____	Country _____
AKNTC UT-8307	

A GREAT DEAL FOR THE FAMILY

For a limited period only you can drive away a 5 door Hyundai Pony for £3,800*. It makes the best value in family motoring even better. You have the reliability of a Mitsubishi designed engine, a twelve month unlimited mileage warranty, a Tuff-Kote Dinal six year anti-corrosion guarantee, and it has plenty of space for the family. Hurry along to your Pony dealer while the offer lasts. £3,800 has never included so much. Phone Teledata 01-200 0200 for his name and address.

SIMPLY MORE CAR FOR YOUR MONEY.

*Price from £3,800 (C700) to £4,094 (M401) on road. Automatic optional extra. All participating UK mainland dealers. Subject to conditions of guarantee. See legal dealer for details.

Hyundai Car Distributors (UK) Limited, West Bromwich, West Midlands B70 0EJ. Telephone: 021-557 6200. A subsidiary of International Motors Limited.

5 DOOR PONY. NOW ON-THE-ROAD FOR £3,800

Price includes Car Tax, VAT, delivery and number plates, six months road tax and a tank of petrol.

BUT HURRY. OFFER FOR A LIMITED PERIOD ONLY.

HYUNDAI

pony

Victor Hochhauser presents

Anglo Korean Centenary Celebration

AUG 29 to SEPT 3

Korean National Dance Company

Dazzling Spectacle - Brilliant Costumes - Exotic Dancing -

Nightly at 7.45pm
Tickets £2.50, £3.50, £4.50, £5.50
Booking Now Open. Tel: 01-822 3191

Queen Elizabeth Hall

東亞日報

This year marks the centenary of diplomatic relations between Britain and Korea, an event which is being celebrated on both sides with a series of exhibitions, symposia and theatrical and musical performances. Dr Tony Michell, Director of the Korean Study Project at the University of Hull, looks back at this relationship.

A missionary among the smugglers

Although the Anglo-Korean treaty was signed in Seoul on November 26, 1883, British interest in Korea dates back to the seventeenth century. On establishing themselves in Japan, officials of the East India Company were attracted to the possibilities of trade with Korea, but were thwarted by the Daimyo of Tsushima's control of Japanese-Korean trade. By the 1640s the English had been squeezed out of Japan by the Tokugawas. Nevertheless, Britons continued to sail off Korea. One Scot, Alexander Bosquet, a gunner on the Dutch ship Sparrow Hawk, was shipwrecked on Cheju Island in 1653 and lived in Korea for 16 years until released in 1669.

The rise of English maritime strength brought British chartmakers to Korea as early as 1797, when William Broughton surveyed the east coast. In 1845 the Komodo islands off the south coast were surveyed and named Port Hamilton. After the opening of Japan in 1858, it became a regular port of call for the Far Eastern fleet on its annual voyage from Hongkong.

British merchants in China became involved in smuggling goods into Korea, and on one such voyage in 1868 the Welsh missionary, Rev Jermain Thomas, was killed when the ship ran aground near Pyongyang and was burnt, according to North Korean accounts, by the grandfather of Kim Il-sung. Thomas had previously spent three months in Korea in 1865.

To the statements of the Great Powers, Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France, Korea became an unfortunate pawn in a global strategy. British interests were concerned with the containment of Russian expansion in the Far East and as early as 1878 a plan had been formulated to seize Port Hamilton as a British naval base. By the 1880s Korea was becoming

Entangled in controversy

The delay in negotiations was unfortunate for Korea. Whereas the US had recognized Korea as an independent country, the British became entangled in a controversy about Korea's dependency on China. This relationship, enshrined in annual tributes from Korea to China, was only politically important when China was strong enough to enforce her claims, which were greatly extended in the 1880s compared with the 1870s. As a consequence, the British mission to Korea was subordinate to

Chinese officials. In 1882 the Korean customs official, Von Möllendorf, to organize the Korean customs service. Von Möllendorf saw the possibilities for the rapid modernisation of Korea and negotiated a deal with Jardine, Matheson and Co to develop Korea's potential by building railways, operating shipping lines and exploiting mineral resources.

Unfortunately, although Korean produce had seemed attractive to seventeenth century traders, they were not so desirable in the final quarter of the nineteenth. Jardine, Matheson's venture lasted only three years and ended in loss, surrendering the Korean trade to the Japanese and Chinese. By 1884 reforms had come to a halt and Korea was under the tutelage of the Chinese Resident General. Consequently the customs service was operated by British officials on loan from the Chinese customs service.

In 1885 the threat of Russia or another power seizing Korea seemed so imminent to the British that they occupied Port Hamilton and began to erect a naval base with telegraph to Shanghai. In the subsequent

increasingly entangled in Chinese-Japanese rivalries which were to affect the outcome of the treaty and subsequent Anglo-Korean relations.

In 1876 a treaty with Japan was forced on Korea in the same way Western powers had forced the opening of Japan 20 years earlier. In 1882 the US became the first Western country to conclude a treaty with Korea. A few days after Admiral George Willes signed a treaty based on the American one, but with due regard for British naval interests. This treaty was felt to be inadequate, especially by Sir Harry Parkes in Tokyo, because it gave grounds for the Japanese and Chinese to renegotiate "the unequal treaties". The treaty was therefore renegotiated and formalized in 1883, Peking (now Minister at Peking), journeying to Seoul to sign. The treaty was with all the countries of the British Empire, not merely the United Kingdom, and therefore marked the beginning of diplomatic relations with nearly a fifth of the world.

Peking until 1901, when the consul-general was replaced by a full minister.

Commercial interests preceded diplomatic. In 1882 the Koreans hired a former Chinese customs official, Von Möllendorf, to organize the Korean customs service. Von Möllendorf saw the possibilities for the rapid modernisation of Korea and negotiated a deal with Jardine, Matheson and Co to develop Korea's potential by building railways, operating shipping lines and exploiting mineral resources.

Unfortunately, although Korean produce had seemed attractive to seventeenth century traders, they were not so desirable in the final quarter of the nineteenth. Jardine, Matheson's venture lasted only three years and ended in loss, surrendering the Korean trade to the Japanese and Chinese. By 1884 reforms had come to a halt and Korea was under the tutelage of the Chinese Resident General. Consequently the customs service was operated by British officials on loan from the Chinese customs service.

In 1885 the threat of Russia or another power seizing Korea seemed so imminent to the British that they occupied Port Hamilton and began to erect a naval base with telegraph to Shanghai. In the subsequent

negotiations Britain offered to lease the island, making it a Hongkong of the north-east Pacific. The illegal occupation ended in 1887, leaving only a British cemetery (still tended today).

Korea became the scene of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, fought almost exclusively in Korea and Korean coastal waters. The resounding Japanese victory brought a change in

ANGLO-KOREAN CENTENARY



observers and left accounts of personal safety." Bethell died in 1909 and his secretary, Manham, sold the paper.

When Japan established a protectorate over Korea in 1906, the diplomatic representation in London ceased and the British embassy in Seoul became a consulate general. The status it retained until 1941. However, when Korea was annexed in 1910, commercial interests were strong enough to cause the British government to issue a protest at any attempt to limit the conditions under which British nationals conducted their business in Korea.

Anglican missionaries, well established in Korea from 1889, operating hospitals as well as missions, also opposed Japanese encroachment. Much more vocal was Ernest Bethell, who had come to Korea to cover the Russo-Japanese war and founded the *Daehan Meiji Shinbo* (Korean Daily News), dedicated to opposing Japan.

Under the treaty of 1883, which provided extra-territoriality for British citizens, the only way the Japanese could prosecute Bethell was in the British consular court. In 1907, with a missionary as defence witness, Bethell was given a fine and suspended sentence. In 1908 he was imprisoned in Shanghai by the same court, but returned declaring: "My fight for Korea is heaven-ordained. I will work regardless of my

Rapid increase in trade

A small British community remained in Seoul, chiefly missionaries and businessmen. Successive consuls-general sent back reports on the Korean desire for independence and increasing ability of Koreans to run their own affairs. Much British trade was conducted from Tokyo and one employee of Shell, Mr Gompertz, was so fascinated by Korean art that he later collected one of the largest private collections of Korean ceramics, much of it now

donated to the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge.

Two British firms operated shipping, insurance and import agencies through much of the colonial period, and more British-owned ships cleared from Korean ports in the 1930s than those of any other nation but Japan. Trade with Britain increased rapidly in the 1930s as industrialization began in Korea. The Singer Sewing Machine company of Glasgow supplied 112,725 domestic sewing machines and 1,560 industrial machines between 1930 and 1937. In 1937 all foreign-owned enterprises were forced to sell their holdings, and in 1940 the Anglicans withdrew all British missionaries in the face of the anti-foreign campaign orchestrated by the Japanese.

The principle of Korean independence was agreed at the Cairo conference, but the British accepted that north-east Asia would be primarily in the American sphere of influence. The British took no part in the occupation of South Korea and were belatedly informed of US-Russian talks on trusteeship. British diplomats reoccupying the buildings built in 1899 could only observe the early independence of Korea. The main British aim was to accelerate the reopening of Korea to foreign trade, which the Americans showed no interest in doing.

As late as 1949 the Foreign Office was not optimistic about the chances of survival of the new republic of South Korea. But when the expected storm broke on June 25, 1950, with the invasion by North Korea, Britain and the Commonwealth responded immediately to the UN resolution of June 27.

Part of the Far Eastern fleet was cruising in Japanese waters and was the first help to arrive. On July 2, HMS Jamaica and support ship were attacked by North Korean MTBs, the first naval action of the war, and on July 8 the Jamaica was hit by a shore battery, causing the first British casualties. Five battalions of British troops served alongside Canadian, Australian and New Zealand forces with Indian medical support, cooperating in holding the direct road to Seoul. The most famous incident was in 1951 when the Gloucesters were left to try to delay the Chinese to buy time for evacuation of the rest of the UN army. In all, perhaps 30,000 British National Servicemen served in Korea during the war.

The last battalion was withdrawn in 1957, but a platoon rotated from Hongkong continues to serve in the UN honour guard. The British government's support for South Korea appears unchanged since the 1950s in that North Korea is one of the very few governments not recognized by the UK although it appears to fulfil

all the normal Foreign Office criteria for recognition.

The first director of the UN Korean Relief Agency was an Englishman, responsible for coordinating the reconstruction of Korea with foreign aid. Many other senior UN officials in Korea through the years have been English, while British charities such as Save the Children began operations in Korea in the early 1950s and have continued up to the present.

In 1957 the British legation was raised to an embassy with a resident ambassador at a time when many countries serviced Korea from their Tokyo embassies. In the same year Ewik, Hongkong's oil agency, established its office, followed by James Matheson and Sons. Many of Britain's trade relationships remain through such British firms based in Hongkong.

Since 1973 exports to Britain have consistently exceeded imports, despite British involvement in major projects such as power stations, shipyards and motor design. In terms of invisible earnings the balance is in favour of British firms, with banks and insurance companies well represented. There is also a number of joint ventures in Korea. In turn, in recent years, many Korean companies have opened offices in London, especially construction firms, Anglo-Korean coop-

Centenary events in London

Modern Korean ceramics, Royal Festival Hall, July 22-Sept 4; **Korean National Dance Company**, Queen Elizabeth Hall, Aug 29-Sept 3; **Treasures from Korea**, British Museum, Feb 3-May 17, 1984.

eration in Middle East construction projects has been particularly fruitful.

Koreans have for long looked in Britain in the educational field. In the 1920s Yun Po-sun, who would be President of Korea in 1960-61, studied at Edinburgh and Birmingham, the first of a steady stream of Korean students. Korean studies in the UK for many years represented by Dr W. E. Skilford at S.O.A.S. are now pursued at Sheffield, Hull and Durham. On July 8 Hull University became the first British university to sign an exchange agreement with the Korean university of Cheongju.

The cultural contacts with Britain are deep. English writers did much to inform the outside world of Korea in the 19th century, and English literature influenced Korean literature. Increasingly, Korean art, literature and recent achievements in rapid modernisation are being accorded proper recognition in Britain.

THE DONG-A ILBO

SEOUL, KOREA

CELEBRATES



THE KOREAN-BRITISH CENTENARY

1883-1983



THE DONG-A ILBO

(The Oriental Daily News)

The Oldest Leading Newspaper with the Widest Circulation in Korea

With the widest daily circulation to a reading audience of intellectuals and leaders in every field, the Dong-A Ilbo accounts for 37.8% of the total circulation of all major newspapers in Korea. It publishes local edition in New York and Los Angeles and is the only newspaper in Korea to use The Times and the New York Times news services.

Founded by a leader of the independence movement, the Dong-A Ilbo was established on three guiding principles:

- To serve as the voice of the Korean people.
- To advocate democracy.
- To provide cultural enlightenment.

Today, after 63 years, the Dong-A Ilbo has become a mass communication giant and the undisputed leader of Korean media organizations. Amongst other publications by the Dong-A Ilbo are a children's daily, two monthly magazines, and a weekly sports magazine.

To reach Korea's mass consumers, in quality and quantity, there is only one way.... THE DONG-A ILBO.

HONORARY CHAIRMAN DR. KIM SANG MAN, KBE

In 1981 Dr. Kim was conferred the title of Knight of the British Empire by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. Currently Honorary Chairman of the Dong-A Ilbo, he is chairman of the Press Foundation of Asia and a director of the International Press Institute. This year he is serving as Chairman of the Korean-British Centennial Committee.

The Dong-A Ilbo

Address: 139, Sechon-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul, Korea

Tel.: 723-5221

Cable: DONG-A ILBO SEOUL

TELEX: K23427

London Representative: 79, The Quadrant, Wimbledon Tel. 01 542 6613

Overseas Bureau: Tokyo, Los Angeles, New York

Overseas Correspondent: Paris, Washington, Hong Kong, etc.

“Most banks offered to help me through college. Lloyds offered to help me get there”



No, we're not offering scholarships to the students of Britain.

And we certainly can't give you help with passing your exams.

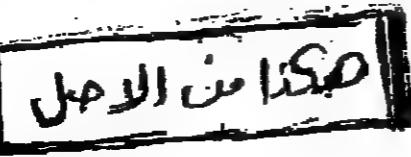
But we can put you on the right tracks.

If you open an account at your local Lloyds Bank, we will present you with a £5 voucher towards a British Rail Young Persons Railcard.

It's the ticket to half-price rail travel anywhere in the country.

When you're sitting in Surrey with an acceptance form that reads Durham University, you'll find that comes in very handy.

(Should you manage to find a niche a little nearer home, you can plump for a £5 Book Token instead).



Of course, we'll give you all the same bits and pieces as the other High Street banks.

A cheque book. A Cashpoint card. And a cheque card (once your LEA grant actually comes through).

And providing you stay in credit, banking for students at Lloyds is free of normal charges.

There's even a special offer on 12 issues of The Economist.

At Lloyds we try to help you through many of the barriers you're likely to meet as a student. Including the ones at the railway station.

Lloyds Bank


Railcard and Book Token offers available for first year full time students in England and Wales. These offers close on October 28th, 1983. See leaflet for details. Lloyds Bank Plc, 71 Lombard Street, London EC3P 3BS.

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X BEZ
Telephone 01-837 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 708.9 up 8.0

FT Gilts: 79.69 up 0.20

FT All Shares: 447.43 up 0.62

(datastream estimate)

Bargains: 18.864

Datastream USM Leaders

Index: 96.84 down 0.19

New York: Dow Jones Average 1231.07 down 1.80

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones index: 9005.48 up 13.55

Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1097.96 up 16.19

Amsterdam Index: 148.7 + 2.2

Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 976.7 up 8.1

Sydney: AO Index 678.1 up 5.7

Brussels: General Index 130.91 up 1.1

Paris: CAC Index 129.9 up 1.1

Zurich: S K A General 290.3 up 0.7

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling \$1.5250 up 25pts

Index 85.1 up 0.4

DM 3.9850 up 0.0150

Ff 11.3750 up 0.0525

Yen 367.25 up 0.75

Dollar

Index 126.6 down 0.1

DM 2.6125

NEW YORK

Sterling \$1.5255

INTERNATIONAL

ECU \$0.572556

SDR \$0.697506

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:

Bank base rates 9½

Finance houses base rate 10½

Discount market loans week fixed 9%

3 month interbank 9½-9¾

Euro-currency rates:

3 month dollar 10-10½

3 month DM 5½-5½

3 month FrF 13½-13½

US rates

Bank prime rate 10.50

Fed funds 9¾

Treasury long bond 90½-90¾

ECB Fixed Rate Sterling

Export Finance Scheme IV

Average reference rate for

Interest period June 2 to July 5,

1983 inclusive 8.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am

\$426.25 pm \$425.50

close \$425.75 (\$279) up \$1.00

New York \$425.50

Krugerrand* (per coin):

\$438-439.50 (\$287-288)

Sovereigns* (new) \$100-101

(\$65.50-66.75)

*excludes VAT.

TODAY

Interims: Barlow, Croft, Leda

Investment Trust, Midland Bank,

Updown Investment Company,

Finals: Consultants (Computer and

Financial), Greenwich Investment

Company, Gresham House, Priest

(Benjamin).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

De La Rue Company Piccadilly

Hotel (11.30); Associated Head

Services, Grosvenor Hotel, 101

Buckingham Palace Road, SW1

(noon); Beecham Group, Hotel

Inter-Continental (Grand Ballroom)

1 Hamilton Place, Hyde Park

Corner, W1 (noon); Black Hill

Minerals, 12th Floor, 297 Murray

Street, Perth (10.30); British &

Commonwealth Shipping Co., The

Queen's Room, Baltic Exchange

Chambers, 14-20 St Mary Axe EC3

(noon); Bulmer & Lumb (Holdings),

Victoria Hotel, Bradford (3.30);

Caledonia Investments, Caxton

House, 2-4 St Mary Axe, EC3

(8.00); Continental & International

120 Cheapside, EC2 (noon);

Dunhill Holdings, The Mount Suite,

Grosvenor House Hotel, Park

Lane, W1 (12.00); Mercury Secur

Bes, 30 Gresham Street, EC2

(noon); Monks Investment Trust,

Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool

Street, EC2 (10.00); Pauls &

Whites, Pauls & Whites Sports &

Social Club, Stone Lodge Lane,

(pswich, Suffolk, SW1 (12.15);

Rediffusion, Institute of Directors

115 Pall Mall, SW1 (12.15); 500

Group, One New Bond Street, Park

Lane, W1 (11.30); Sisters Food

Products, Briscow Lane, Newton

Heath, Manchester (11.00).

NOTEBOOK

Mercantile House, Whitechapel

full year profits up from £24.4m to

£24.7m. The issue should

help "heavy shars" and

restore the balance between

assets and shareholders' funds.

But can the profit growth be

maintained?

Trafalgar's bid for P & O has raised

other takeover rumours from the

depressed shipping industry with

the bid for possible buyers being

salable on shore assets and high

tax write-offs allowed for vessels.

Page 18

Japanese steel exports this

year, led by shipments to China,

are expected to pass the 30

million ton level for the first

time in three years. The

recovery in volume should

mean industry production will

exceed last year's depressed

levels.

Commons statement likely to call for more talks

Stock Exchange rule book deal with Government hits last-minute snags

By Philip Robinson

The Stock Exchange out-of-court settlement with the Government over parts of its rule book appeared in trouble last night. Speculation was growing that the final detail of the Exchange's proposals designed to keep the rule book out of the Restrictive Practices Court has encountered eleven-hour problems.

The Government was due to make a statement to the House of Commons today signalling its intention to exempt the Stock Exchange rule book from the Restrictive Practices Act. This was to be in exchange for certain concessions from the Stock Exchange going some way to relaxing restrictions.

The statement will still be made, but it is likely to omit details of the full proposals, instead referring vaguely to the need for further negotiations.

The finer points of the settlement are being thrashed out by Sir Nicholas Goodison,

against a background of fierce

opposition to the settlement

from the Labour benches and

Dr David Owen, the leader of

the Social Democrats.

Mr John Fraser, Opposition spokesman on trade, has already written to Mr Alex Fletcher, the Minister for Consumer and Corporate Affairs, seeking details of how



Goodison, left, and Barrie: Government statements will stop action

the Government told the Stock Exchange it was prepared to drop the Restrictive Practices case.

He said yesterday: "Until we know this, there is some justification for the impression that the Exchange is being helped out by its friends".

The Opposition will press for a full Commons debate. But observers said last night that this would not take place until the autumn, and by then the agreement is likely to be cut and dried.

It is now generally accepted at the Exchange that the full 46-man ruling council has given in over minimum commissions and given some ground on outside membership.

But it has stood firm on keeping the existing single capacity system under which a jobber will not be allowed to deal with the public and a broker may be allowed to do only that.

It is unlikely that even these concessions will occur at speed, with the Exchange almost certainly arguing for a phased introduction of the new rules.

Whatever concessions have been made it is admitted by the Exchange that the proposals do not accommodate the 150 points raised as a restrictive practices case.

Acrow, the excavation equipment and bridge construction group has resumed talks with its bankers only six months after agreeing a framework with them to provide continuity of finance for the future.

The group was due to release full-year figures yesterday. But Mr James Cunningham, Acrow's managing director, denied the talks, which he described as a "constant process" in a group which is being supported by its bankers, were in any way connected with the postponement of results.

He suggested that one reason for the delay was the amount of work involved in consolidating the results of overseas subsidiaries into earnings.

Mr Cunningham agreed that temporary breaches of covenants may have occurred since February's agreement with a dozen British overseas banks which provided continuing support in return for giving the bankers first priority over all the company's assets.

But Mr Cunningham said: "The figures were not set back because of talks with bankers."

The results will now be released a week tomorrow. In the six months to last September the group lost £2.8m before tax.

It is believed that Acrow's bankers may be pushing for the enfranchisement of the company's 'A' shares.

Acrow's share capital structure gives Mr William de Vigier, its founder and present chairman, strong voting power within the company.

Barclays Bank, which was responsible for organizing last February's refinancing package, last night refused to comment on the situation.

Acrow has been brought from Mr Jacques Murrary

expand Antony Gibbs, its former chief executive, Mr David Macdonald resigned four months ago. Fresh



National Westminster Bank Group

Interim Statement (unaudited)

In announcing NatWest Group Interim Results for 1983, the Chairman, Lord Boardman said:-

"We are pleased to announce a 7½% increase in our interim profit over the first half of 1982 despite heavy provisions for Bad and Doubtful Debts."

Comment on Results

Profit Comparisons
On a historic cost basis Group profit of £230m before tax for the first half of 1983 was up £16m (+7½%) over 1982 first half and up £5m (+2%) over 1982 second half. On a current cost basis interim profit amounted to £167m compared with a re-stated figure of £145m for the 1982 first half.

Income

Average base rate for the half year fell to 10.39% (1982 first half 13.35%) but wider margins helped net interest income (up 9%). With strong growth in commission and foreign exchange income, total income increased by 19%.

Costs

Operating costs excluding the provision for bad and doubtful debts increased by 16% overall as compared with first half 1982; the rise over the second half was substantially less (4%). Staff costs rose by 3% on the second half.

Provisions

The increased charge to profits for the provision for bad and doubtful debts reflects our recent experience through difficult trading conditions. The cumulative provision of £53m, of which £20m is general provision, represents 1.4% of customers' and other

accounts. This compares with a figure of £50m (1.2%) at the end of 1982 of which £17m was general provision.

Divisional Contributions

The percentage contribution to profit before charging loan stock interest of each operating division was:-

	1982 1st Half	1982 2nd Half	1982 Year
Domestic Banking	35	47	53
International Banking	50	39	34
Related Banking Services	15	14	13

The lower contribution from UK Domestic Banking reflects the adverse impact of provisions and a continued trend towards wholesale funding.

International Banking achieved a strong performance against difficult economic conditions at home and abroad. Improved profits from our North American business, all subsidiaries and higher foreign exchange earnings increased the divisional contribution to half the Group total profit before loan stock interest.

Related Banking Services again increased their contribution with higher profits overall.

Dividend

An interim dividend of 11.4p per share has been declared, an increase of 7½% over last year's interim dividend.

The following financial information contains abridged details from the full group accounts for the year ended 31 December 1982 on which the auditors gave an unqualified opinion. These accounts have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Historical cost basis – unaudited)

	Half-Year to 30 June 1983 £m	Half-Year to 31 December 1982 £m	Half-Year to 30 June 1982 £m
Trading Surplus	217	208	200
The Bank and subsidiaries (Note 1)	13	17	14
Share of associated companies	230	225	214
Group profit before taxation and extraordinary items	51	19	18
Taxation (1982 restated) (Note 2)	179	206	196
Minority interests in, and preference dividends of, subsidiary companies	2	2	2
Preference dividend of the Bank	—	1	—
Group profit before extraordinary items	177	203	194
Extraordinary items	—	—	1
Group profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	177	203	195
Ordinary dividend	27	44	25
Retained profit of the group transferred to reserves	150	159	170
Per Share			
Dividends	11.4p (interim) 74p	18.4p (final) 85p	10.8p (interim) 82p
Earnings (Note 3) (1982 restated)	55,554	54,487	47,164

SUMMARY CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (Historical cost basis – unaudited)

	30 June 1983 £m	31 December 1982 £m	30 June 1982 £m
Shareholders' funds	2,704	2,553	2,353
Liabilities	962	933	898
Loan capital	51,143	50,196	43,449
Current, deposit and other accounts	745	805	624
Other liabilities	55,554	54,487	47,164
Assets			
Liquid and short term assets	11,800	11,784	9,985
Due from customers, less provision	30,145	27,734	24,495
Market placings over one month	10,136	11,591	9,717
Assets leased to customers	1,858	1,857	1,563
Other debtors	337	233	234
Customers' and other accounts	42,477	41,475	36,009
Premises and equipment	1,100	1,068	1,019
Other assets	177	165	151

NOTES

1. Analysis of trading surplus	Half-Year to 30 June 1983 £m	Half-Year to 31 December 1982 £m	Half-Year to 30 June 1982 £m
Income:			
Interest income	2,807	3,057	2,975
Less: Interest payable (other than on loan capital)	2,037	2,298	2,271
Net interest income	770	789	704
Investment income	85	108	74
Commission and foreign exchange (Note 4)	256	229	184
Other income	33	31	29
Expenditure:			
Personnel costs	498	486	439
Premises and equipment	138	124	117
Bad and doubtful debts (Note 5)	135	161	78
Other expenditure	148	138	110
Interest on loan capital	49	53	47
Trading surplus	217	208	200

2. The charge for taxation assumes UK Corporation Tax at 52% (1982 52%) and takes account of the Group's estimated deferred tax provision for the year as a whole. As a result of capital allowances for taxation in respect of assets leased to customers and fixed assets used in the business, for which full provision for deferred taxation has not been made, the charge for taxation for the current half-year is reduced by £24m (half-year to 31 December 1982 £29m, half-year to 30 June 1982 £28m).

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (Current cost basis – unaudited)

	Half-Year to 30 June 1983 £m	Half-Year to 31 December 1982 £m	Half-Year to 30 June 1982 £m
Trading surplus of the Bank and subsidiaries before deducting loan capital interest (1982 restated – Note (a))	266	266	258
Less: Current cost adjustments:			
- Monetary working Capital (Note (b))	53	47	98
- Additional depreciation (Note (c))	8	8	13
Share of current cost profits of associated companies	61	53	108
Current cost operating profit	205	213	152
Interest on loan capital	11	17	11
Less: Gearing adjustment (Note (d))	216	230	163
Current cost profit before taxation	49	54	49
Taxation (1982 restated)	20	15	31
Minority interests and preference dividends	(29)	(39)	(18)
Current cost profit before extraordinary items	167	191	145
Extraordinary items	51	19	19
Current cost profit attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank	136	172	126
Ordinary dividend	2	3	2
Retained current cost profit of the Group	134	169	124
Current cost earnings per share (1982 restated)	56p	71p	52p

(a) The 1982 figures have been restated, by reference to the movement of the UK Index of Retail Prices during the periods, to allow for the effect of inflation.

(b) The monetary working capital adjustment has been calculated by reference to changes in the UK Index of Retail Prices (or the overseas equivalent).

Copies of the Interim Statement will be available to shareholders on request from The Secretary, National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

National Westminster Bank Group

Can Mercantile stay on top?

Mercantile House

Year to 30.4.83
Pre-tax profit £44.7m (£14.4m)
Statuted earnings 24.7p (41p)
Turnover £250m (£23m)
Net final dividend 15p (10.5p)
Share price 83p (84.8p)

Mercantile House has long been poised for promotion into a higher division, and the quantum jump in profits announced yesterday would appear to propel the burgeoning financial service group into the premier league. But the haggard reservation must be that it is easier to buy profits than to sustain them.

As expected, the Oppenheim purchase, nearly timed to take full advantage of Wall Street's rapid advance, was the key factor. The brokerage house contributed £20.2m of total pre-tax profits after only eight and a half months in the group.

Given that Mercantile paid £91m for its position in New York, this cannot be a bad rate of return. Combining the different firms' management and the continued strong activity on Wall Street must have extended the profits into the present year as well.

Another acquisition, Rose Woodstock, for which a full year is included in these figures, also showed some promise. The profit contribution of commodity broking swung round from a £25.9m loss to £73.000. Mercantile is a very small player in this most dangerous of markets – although the company does not take positions on its own account – and the scope for expansion in commodity broking must be considerable.

But it would be unfair to suggest that all the improvement came from acquisitions. Money broking, the historic core of the group, raised pre-tax profits by £1m to £10.7m, showing how its share fell from two-thirds to about a quarter.

Against money broking, however, should be offset the ironic £1m loss on the London International Financial Futures Exchange operations. The current year should produce an improvement here.

The results from fixed interest broking in the United States and fund management are equally important. After generating respectively a £2.83m profit and an £1.000 loss in 1982, profits were distinctly higher at £9.66m and £6.34m. In part, the change in fortunes reflects market conditions, but

Return on capital by top shipping companies

1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 5 year
UK Indus average 18.2 18.1 15.5 16.6 16.1 16.9

B & C* European Ferries 13.5 13.0 10.9 11.3 11.8 12.1

Ocean 22.2 21.5 21.1 11.3 12.2 17.7

P & O 6.8 7.8 11.8 10.6 10.0 9.3

Major group avg 12.2 12.8 13.6 10.9 9.7 11.8

J. Fisher 31.4 24.9 24.1 20.7 18.7 24.0

LOPS 10.7 8.4 2.5 0.9 (12.7) (1.6)

Lyle 7.8 12.1 18.0 18.8 (4.2) 10.3

APPOINTMENTS

Directors named at GKN Kwikform

W. A. Tyznak: Mr A. Keith Gwynne-Jones has been appointed to the board.

GKN Kwikform Holdings: Mr J. F. Reeve has been appointed chairman and Mr R. H. Coverley, Mr S. H. Doughty, Mr K. J. B. Jessop and Mr A. F. Walker directors.

GKN Kwikform: Mr Jessop has been appointed chairman, Mr M. J. Ormiston, managing director, and Mr C. G. Ainley, Mr A. Ingram, Mr D. G. Oldfield, Mr T. Palferman, Mr W. Papageorgi, Mr J. F. Reeve, Mr A. J. Smith and Mr D. Sykes have been appointed directors.

Korn/Ferry International: Mr Jean-Michel Beigbeder, former chairman of the board of Spencer Stuart Management Consultants, has become chairman and managing director of Korn/Ferry's new international executive committee to direct the company's worldwide expansion programme.

Arthur Young McClelland Moores & Company: Mr Barry E. Nichols has been appointed the first managing partner responsible for the British offices and operations.

British Rail Engineering: Mr Norman J. Hunter has been appointed manager of public affairs.

Findhorn Finances: Mr Paul Savage, company secretary, has been appointed to the board.

Legal & General: Mr Ron Peet, chief executive, will retire in June 1984. He will become a non-executive director. Mr I. R. Martin, assistant pensions manager, is to be controller (managed funds); Mr M. Fortham, assistant pensions contracts manager, is to be superintendent (managed funds); Mr J. A. Furlong, training adviser (personnel) and Mr J. J. Martin, are to be superintendents (managed funds); Mr G. F. Peplow is to be superintendent (general insurance). Mr M. J. Essex, personnel manager, is to be personnel administration services manager; Mr B. V. Hart, administration manager, is to be pensions manager; Mr C. D. Pullan, assistant actuary, is to be controller (life planning); and Mr B. H. Wright is to be customer communications officer.

BIX International Services: Mr David Layton has been appointed in the main board.

Geovar Tin Mines: Mr C. F. T. Maxon has been appointed a director.

For a time of recession, the gas business in Britain continued to generate cash for both the Government and the State-owned British Gas corporation at a furious rate.

Yesterday's annual results from the corporation show that it has well pipped British Telecom for the dubious accolade of being the largest single profitmaker in the public sector.

With current cost profits more than double at £663m (equivalent to £1,034m on the old historic cost basis), British Gas made more money last year than all but three or four of the leading companies in the private sector. Its profits were greater than those of ICI, Beecham and Marks & Spencer combined.

Despite funding an £800m capital investment programme entirely out of its own resources, the corporation still had £223m of cash to spare at the end of the year. And this was after paying the Government £196m in tax and another £470m in the form of the gas levy, that clever wheeze invented three years ago by Tory politicians to cream off some of the profits the corporation is making on its long-standing cheap supplies of gas from the southern North Sea.

But this apparently mutually satisfactory state of affairs has done little to close the political and operational gulf between the politicians and the gas men, who continue to regard the Government's policy towards their industry as little short of crazy.

Walker: cordial relations

It is no secret that Sir Denis Rooke, the corporation's chairman, enjoys more cordial relations with Mr Peter Walker, the new Secretary of State for Energy, than he did with Mr Nigel Lawson, his more doctrinaire predecessor at the Department of Energy.

The arrival of a sympathetic sponsoring minister has, however, been more than offset by the translation of Mr Lawson to an important centre of power at the Treasury, where the key

decisions about nationalized industries will continue to be taken.

The changeover has done only a little to ease the fears of Sir Denis and his colleagues that more unpalatable medicine may shortly be prescribed for their industry.

Over the past three years, the corporation has opposed the Government's efforts to intervene in a business that (the gasmen say) it knows little about. For as long as was practicable, it has fought against the Government's orders to dispose of its valuable onshore and North Sea oil assets.

Yesterday, Sir Denis returned to his theme that the politicians should leave his industry to get on with running what it regards as an already well-run operation without interference.

Referring to the need for modest, but steady, long-term increases in the price of gas, he said: "We should like this to be a gradual process rather than a succession of frozen and sudden jumps dictated by factors other than the needs of our customers and the business".

This, in nationalized industry speak, is straight code for "hands off", or (if you prefer) "no electricity pricing."

What the Government does next remains to be seen. Having theoretically broken British Gas' monopoly over gas supply with last year's Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Act, it is once again said to be studying plans to hive off British Gas' 900 high street

showrooms to the private sector.

At the same time, Sir Denis

has campaigned against the gas levy on the grounds that it is the wrong way of raising money from the gas industry, especially when it simply recoups some of the extra income that the Government-ordained price rises had taken from domestic consumers in the first place.

Yesterday, Sir Denis returned to his theme that the politicians should leave his industry to get on with running what it regards as an already well-run operation without interference.

Referring to the need for

modest, but steady, long-term increases in the price of gas, he said: "We should like this to be a gradual process rather than a succession of frozen and sudden jumps dictated by factors other than the needs of our customers and the business".

This, in nationalized industry

speak, is straight code for

"hands off", or (if you prefer)

"no electricity pricing."

What the Government does

next remains to be seen. Having

theoretically broken

British

Gas' monopoly over gas supply

with last year's Oil and Gas

(Enterprise) Act, it is once again

said to be studying plans to hive

off British Gas' 900 high street

showrooms to the private sector

a move that holds little in the way of financial or political gain.

The manifesto at the last election spoke of extending the privatization of the gas and electricity industries, but concrete proposals have yet to surface.

Hardliners in the Government such as Mr Lawson are doubtless still determined to make further inroads into British Gas' monopoly position, and generate further improvements in costs and efficiency.

British Gas' attitude to privatization has always been that - if it is to take place at all - it should take the form of privatizing the corporation as a whole, rather than selling off its profitable arms one at a time.

Despite pressure for such a move from a number of influential Tory backbenchers, there is no evidence that this route is practical, at least for the moment.

As with British Telecom, it would require the setting up of a regulatory authority, preparations for which would probably take several years.

The American experience of a regulated private sector gas industry - where the price and

safety regulations have distorted market forces far more drastically and logically than the British monopoly could ever do - is not one to inspire confidence.

What is not in doubt is that British Gas has reached a plateau in its relentless rise to prominence as a generator of cash. Partly as a result of the disposal of the oil assets (which will cost British Gas £300m of cash flow over the next three years), its profitability is likely to decline in the next two years. After that it will start to rise again, but relatively slowly.

With the decline of the original North Sea gas fields in the next 10 years, the corporation faces a significant increase in the cost of its gas supplies, whether they come from Norway of from new fields in the North Sea. Mr Chris Brierley, managing director for economic planning, expects the average price of the corporation's raw materials to double in real terms from its present level of 11.6p a therm over the next 10 years.

On the demand side, the corporation is still expecting sales to rise from 16.8 billion therms to 19 billion therms by 1987/8. Half of this increase is expected to come from domestic consumers, particularly in central heating. It still sees no sign of revival in industrial demand, traditionally a reliable barometer of economic activity. Despite its 50 per cent price advantage over oil, the gas corporation has recently lost a few customers to heavily subsidized coal.

Rooke: steady increases

The corporation's workforce has been reduced from its peak of 106,000 two years ago to 101,200, and this rundown is expected to continue throughout the 1980s. This indicator of improved efficiency should at least go down well with the nationalized industry's critics in the House of Commons and at the CBI.

Jonathan Davis

Industrial notebook

Sharper image for machine tools

A magazine survey this week appears to give the lie to the Jeremiads who declare that British manufacturing industry has gone into irreversible decline largely for lack of capital investment.

The fifth survey of machine tools and production equipment from *Metalworking Production* magazine may not be a document that normally sets the country agog with expectation. But therein is evidence that a lot of the nation's factories have been rapidly and comprehensively re-equipped in recent years.

Gone are the days, it seems, when the predominant picture of industry was of a small band of highly ingenious workers keeping machines turning by using bits of string and prayers.

Machines less than five years old now account for 26 per cent of the total inventory compared with 18 per cent in 1976. Machine-buying during the 1970s now means that 39 per cent of the entire population of just under one million machines is under 10 years old.

When it comes to metal-forming machines - those that bend, press, shear and draw - almost half of those in the United Kingdom are under five years old compared with 41 per cent in Japan and under 29 per cent in the US.

Again, on an international scale, Britain's industrial productivity should be close to the competition judging by the rush to install high technology production equipment. Of the total machine tool population, 3.32 per cent are now numerically controlled (NC) machines, which beats West Germany's 2.2 per cent, America's 1.94 per cent, France's 1.86 per cent and even Japan's 2.84 per cent.

Significantly, the greatest growth in the use of NC machines has been in companies employing fewer than 50 workers. There has also been an admirable swing away from buying directly imported machines; the ratio on 59 per cent British origin and 41 per cent foreign has tipped in favour of home producers in the last five years despite the big sales pitches of the importers.

Despite every indication to the contrary, says the magazine, the 3,000 respondents to the survey have strong plans for investment over the next five or six years. They expect

factories, and every metalworking shop down to the smallest subcontractor.

Before there is too much euphoria, however, there are other figures in the survey which show that there is still much catching-up to be done.

A third of Britain's machines are at least 20 years old, and while we may have more than 3,400 automatic assembly machines in operation this compares badly with the 23,839 in Japan.

Clearly, the Government and the financial sector could do far more to help manufacturing to use its new high-tech hardware to the greatest effect.

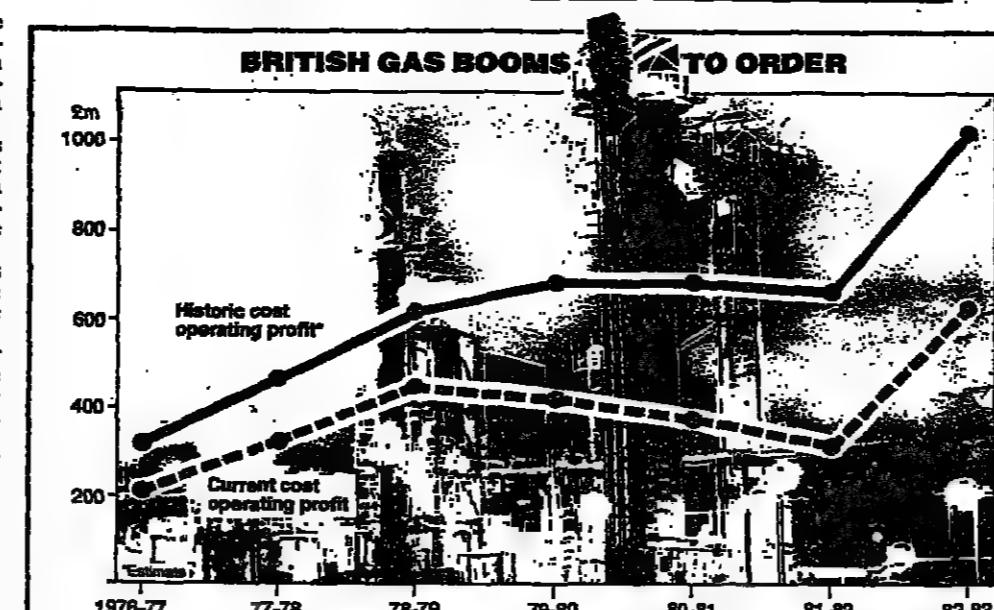
Sadly, neither has in recent years felt able to take big risks, preferring to blame poor demand and idle workers for industry's plight.

The British machine tool industry is now a shadow of its post-war self, but the remnants could still survive and prosper, and be able to combat the imports.

Edward Townsend

The Fifth Survey of Machine Tools and Production Equipment in Britain, Metalworking Production, Morgan-Grampian, 30, Calderwood Street, London SE18 6QH £32.

Corporation's profits are more than those of ICI, Beecham and M & S combined



Gas men again tell Whitehall to keep its hands off

has campaigned against the gas levy on the grounds that it is the wrong way of raising money from the gas industry, especially when it simply recoups some of the extra income that the Government-ordained price rises had taken from domestic consumers in the first place.

The manifesto at the last election spoke of extending the privatization of the gas and electricity industries, but concrete proposals have yet to surface.

Hardliners in the Government such as Mr Lawson are doubtless still determined to make further inroads into British Gas' monopoly position, and generate further improvements in costs and efficiency.

British Gas' attitude to privatization has always been that - if it is to take place at all - it should take the form of privatizing the corporation as a whole, rather than selling off its profitable arms one at a time.

Despite pressure for such a move from a number of influential Tory backbenchers, there is no evidence that this route is practical, at least for the moment.

As with British Telecom, it would require the setting up of a regulatory authority, preparations for which would probably take several years.

The American experience of a regulated private sector gas industry - where the price and

so at the quoted prices on any working day.

There's always a ready market.

Apply for a valuation of your shares today.

Our special offer on the ordinary shares listed closes on Tuesday 30th August, although we reserve the right to close it earlier in respect of all or any of the shares.

For your free valuation, and full information on the offer and the Tyndall Income Fund, return the coupon together with a list of the numbers of each share that you hold.

There's no obligation. And every chance of an offer you won't want to refuse.

To: Tyndall Managers Limited

18 Canyng Road, Bristol BS99 7UA.

I enclose a list of ordinary shares I would like to consider exchanging for a holding in Tyndall Income Fund. Please send me a valuation and full details.

Name _____

Address _____

Not applicable to Eiro. Member of the Unit Trust Association. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280,

MARKET REPORT • by Michael Clark

Boost to US sales hope gives Boots a tonic

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, July 12. Dealings end, July 29. Contango Day, Aug 1. Settlement Day, Aug 8.

American investors reckon they know a bargain when they see one. Yesterday they were buying shares in Boots, the high street chemist, as the shares soared 21p to a new high of 332p on word that the group's application to market Ibuprofen over the counter in the US had been brought forward.

Ibuprofen is the active ingredient in Boots' oral and rheumatic drug Brufen which has been available on prescription in this country for years. But under the trade name Advil, Boots hopes to market the drug over the counter in the massive US market and has already lined up a licensing deal with American Home, the giant US drug distributor.

A spokesman for Boots yesterday told *The Times* that the application to market Ibuprofen in America would be heard before an open committee meeting of the Federal Drug Administration on August 18, after which recommendations would be made. But he warned that the final go-ahead for the drug could be as far as two years off.

Analysts in the City reckon the deal could lead to a further surge in profits for the group which last year rose from £12m to £125m. It could certainly force brokers to upgrade their earlier estimates.

Meanwhile Glaxo was enjoying a new wave of support rising 30p to 87p. A report in the *Wall Street Journal* estimates Zantac has secured 7 per cent of new prescriptions in the anti-arthritis market in the first week alone.

The rest of the equity market was in a more confident mood after the overnight performance on Wall Street. Investors appeared to have shrugged off fears of an imminent rise in interest rates after the latest disappointing money supply figures over the weekend.

Sentiment was also helped by the better-than-expected trade figures showing a surplus instead of the feared deficit. As a result the FT Index ended at its high for the day 8.0 up at 708.9.

Among blue chips, BOC Group stood out with a rise of 16p to 238p helped by US buying of the shares. According to several London brokers the shares are being recommended to their clients by Merrill Lynch, the influential American broker.

Rises were also seen in Allied-Lyons 3p to 225p, Hawksdale 2p to 180p, Lucas Industries 3p to 145p, Marks & Spencer 2p to 197p, P & O defered 3p to 195p and Plessey 7p to 667p.

Shares of ICI were also a good market 6p higher at 530p ahead of second quarter figures later tomorrow. The market is

heavily scaled down. The shares opened at 28p and at one stage hit 30p before closing at 29p - a premium of 18p. The group is out of the London Venture Capital stable, which bought Bio-Isolates to market, and hopes to be making profits from its BritGrid process by next year.

Shares of Fidelity Radio went

up eight yesterday falling 5p to 160p following its recent cash call for £4m on the basis of one-for-three at 145p. The directors of the group have made a placing of 654,000 new ordinary shares at 15 1/32 nil paid to help them take up the balance of their entitlement amounting to 67,000. Following the rights the board will own 2.23m shares of 19.8 per cent of the total.

Fidelity, which makes cordless telephones for British Telecom, has forecast pretax profits of not less than £2.2m in the current year. This year off to a bad start and as a result much of the good work of the present heatwave has only gone to restoring what happened in earlier months.

Mr Tidbury said: "The interim figures from National Westminster proved better than expected with the group reporting an increase to 160m instead of the expected fall to around 205m. Last year it made £210m. But after fluctuating wildly the shares ended the day 2p lower at 647p.

The market is worried about a possible £160m rights issue that is now due to be carried out in the next two years.

The group hopes to integrate the new offices by the end of this year and to contribute to profits during 1984. Shares of Bairstow Eves, the Big Four to reveal its figures, added 14p to 489p.

The spending boom in the high street has meant another

re-rating for stores shares which have been dull of late. Habitat Mothercare responded with an 8p rise to 296p followed by British Home Stores 9p to 226p.

Gilt spent a better day scoring gains of nearly 1p at the longer end of the market reflecting approval for the Government's fund raising proposals announced earlier this week. On the foreign exchange the pound rose 0.2 cents to \$1.5250.

BP rallied 4p to 394p after further reflection of the Government's proposals to reduce its stake in the group and raise about £500m in the process. Brokers estimate the Government will reduce its stake from the present level of 39 per cent to around 32 per cent; the third sell off of shares in the company in recent years.

The hot weather has been good news for Whitbread the

three are now expected between individual brewers, the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which acts for tenants, and the Federation of Wholesale Distributors, whose members include wholesale grocers and cash-and-carry businesses. The NULV is expected to decide this week whether to open discussions with brewers.

The three groups are also expected to raise detailed questions with the European Commission, which has promised to produce, by the end of the year, a set of guidelines for the application of the regulations that started at the beginning of this month.

The Competitions Directorate General's office in Brussels said that several issues may need to go before the courts to be decided. This is because the regulations are written in broad brush fashion aimed primarily at increasing competition particularly between the different national markets within the EEC.

Mr Eric White, of the competitions office, gave a further warning: "The most important rule of interpretation is that a course of action should be chosen in line with the intention and the spirit of the regulations. If you want to argue about the precise words, don't bother."

This remark could be particularly relevant to part of the regulations which allow a pub tenant to buy drinks, such as wines and spirits, outside the tie if a brewer does not meet more favourable terms offered by an outside supplier.

The regulations, according to our translation, talk of "more favourable conditions", but a guidance note mentions only prices.

All the British interests are still studying the legal implications of the regulations which at any rate leave the tie intact on draught beer - except to the possible extent of letting Guinness straight stout into more outlets.

But the tenants could become freer to take in non-beer drinks and competitive beers and competitive beers packaged in cans and bottles, including lagers from continental companies.

Record earnings at Commerzbank

By John Lawless

Western countries will go on subsidizing exports to the developing world under the consensus agreement until October - but only if the EEC agrees to the immediate introduction of changes to the so-called low interest rate currencies.

Talks on renewing the consensus rates have broken down twice this month, because of the opposition of France, weakly supported by Italy. Technically, the agreement which allows subsidized export loans to be made to developing countries, ended on July 15.

But the member countries of the organization of Economic Cooperation and Development are known to be sticking to their "gentlemen's agreement" to give their EEC members time to agree - that is, persuade France to agree to new minimum rates.

Everyone accepts that a failure to agree and a free-for-all on rates would be "disastrous".

CHARTER CONSOLIDATED P.L.C.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF SHARE WARRANTS TO BEARER

A first dividend of 7.25p per share will be payable on or after 11th August, 1983, to persons presenting coupon No. 37 detached from share warrants to bearer. The dividend will carry a tax credit of 1.1625p per share.

Coupons which must be left for date of payment, may be lodged any weekday between 9am and 3pm at the Bearer Reception Office at this address, or at Credit Lyonnais, 19 boulevard des Invalides, 75002 Paris. Listing forms may be obtained on application.

40 Holborn Viaduct
London EC1P 1AJ

27th July 1983

In accordance with the provisions of the notes notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 11.00 per cent per annum.

By: Chemical Bank, London (Agent Bank).

Bank of Tokyo (Curaçao) Holding N.V.

US\$100,000,000

Floating Rate Notes 1984

For six months

27th July 1983 to 27th January 1984.

In accordance with the provisions of the notes notice is hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed at 11.00 per cent per annum.

Payment of the principal of, and interest on, the Notes is unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed by

The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Gumi)

In accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement between Bank of Tokyo (Curaçao) Holding N.V., The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd., and Citibank, N.A., dated October 23, 1979, notice is hereby given that the Rate of Interest has been fixed at 10 1/8% p.a. and that the interest payable on the relevant Interest Payment Date, October 27, 1983, against Coupon No. 16 will be US\$133.57.

July 27, 1983, London
By: Citibank, N.A. (SCCI Dept), Agent Bank

CITIBANK

NOTICE TO ENTITLED ACCOUNT HOLDERS OF SEARS OVERSEAS FINANCE NV.

10 1/4% Guaranteed Notes due August 1, 1991

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the Temporary Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of February, 1983, the Final Installment equal to 80% of the Issue Price of each Note ("the Final Installment") is due and payable no later than 3:00 p.m. London time on August 1, 1983. Payments of the Final Installment must be made in U.S. dollars in immediately available funds to EURO-CLEAR at the London office of Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York. No payment of the Final Installment will be made prior to August 1, 1983. The date for payment of the Final Installment may be delayed if such payment would be delayed unless accompanied by a further payment representing interest accrued on the amount of such payment at a rate of 15 1/4% per annum calculated from and including August 1, 1983 to but excluding the date of actual payment on the basis of a 360 day year consisting of 12 months of 30 days each. The Issuer is in sole and absolute discretion may elect not to accept the Final Installment at any time on or after August 1, 1983. Unless notified by the Issuer to the contrary, EURO-CLEAR shall have no authority to accept payments on or after August 1, 1983.

SEARS OVERSEAS FINANCE NV.
by Continental Illinois National Bank
and Trust Company of Chicago
Fiscal Agent and Paying Agent

من الاموال

Tied pubs likely to get to court

By Derek Harris,
Commercial Editor

Mounting legal difficulties are emerging in the application of EEC regulations affecting "tied" brewery-owned tenanted public houses.

There is an increasing threat of test cases going before the courts when the regulations really begin to bite at the beginning of next year. Before them, however, an attempt is likely to be made in Britain to iron out problems through informal talks.

These are now expected between individual brewers, the National Union of Licensed Victuallers, which acts for tenants, and the Federation of Wholesale Distributors, whose members include wholesale grocers and cash-and-carry businesses.

The NULV is expected to decide this week whether to open discussions with brewers.

The three groups are also expected to raise detailed questions with the European Commission, which has promised to produce, by the end of the year, a set of guidelines for the application of the regulations that started at the beginning of this month.

The Competitions Directorate General's office in Brussels said that several issues may need to go before the courts to be decided. This is because the regulations are written in broad brush fashion aimed primarily at increasing competition particularly between the different national markets within the EEC.

Mr Eric White, of the competitions office, gave a further warning: "The most important rule of interpretation is that a course of action should be chosen in line with the intention and the spirit of the regulations. If you want to argue about the precise words, don't bother."

This remark could be particularly relevant to part of the regulations which allow a pub tenant to buy drinks, such as wines and spirits, outside the tie if a brewer does not meet more favourable terms offered by an outside supplier.

The regulations, according to our translation, talk of "more favourable conditions", but a guidance note mentions only prices.

All the British interests are still studying the legal implications of the regulations which at any rate leave the tie intact on draught beer - except to the possible extent of letting Guinness straight stout into more outlets.

But the tenants could become freer to take in non-beer drinks and competitive beers packaged in cans and bottles, including lagers from continental companies.

St. Edmundsbury and Suffolk

have been the best possible

performances in the last two weeks. The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks. The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

The three are also

winning consistently in the last few weeks.

a strong
eshead

July 15, 1983

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 27 1983

SPORT

21

YACHTING: AUSTRALIANS SET FAIR IN AMERICA'S CUP

Criticism before Admiral's Cup starts

By John Nichols

Few teams in recent years have met with as little enthusiasm as that which has been shown to the team who represent Britain in the Admiral's Cup series, starting in the Solent today. Few yachtsmen seem to think Britain can retain the trophy won in 1981. Most of the criticism meted out is nothing short of sour grapes from those who failed to gain selection themselves, but there is also evidence to suggest this is not a strong team.

Which boats, then, might have taken their place instead? That is not easy to say. The selectors were not blessed with an embarrassment of talent during the comprehensive trials. Their problem was that no boat was good enough, so they had to choose three which seemed in some way better than the others. In the event, Indigo (Graham Walker), Black Topic (David Richardson) and Dragon (Brian Saffery Cooper) were the boats that the selectors felt would best meet the requirements of the Royal Ocean Racing Club.

Since their selection, none of the three boats has won the important races, whereas one of the failed contenders has and others have consistently been placed higher than the team boats. So, given that most of this year's British boats seem to lack much of a margin, how do they compare with those of the 14 rival teams. Finland having withdrawn from the original 15.

On the evidence of recent races in the Solent, not too well. Last weekend, the German and New Zealand teams performed impressively; and since then Lady B (Peter Blake), one of the New Zealand boats, has been re-rated, which will make her more competitive.

One hopes the elements will provide better weather for the event than in 1981 and last year in the Solent Cup. Both series were badly affected by light winds, and the omen in Cowes yesterday were not good. There was little wind, much haze and the prospects for today's 30-mile inshore race do not look promising.

Australia II raced to a 1min

47sec lead at the first mark and steadily stretched her advantage over Canada I to 3min 57sec.

James Johnston, a 39-year-old diver from British Columbia, will be tried in a local court today after being discovered photographing the Australian yacht's keel on Saturday. The Canadian director of operations, Douglas Keay, said Johnston's activities were "prank" and that the diver would plead not guilty to a charge of infringing the Australian yacht's water.

The French entry, France III, is almost certain to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old competition.

Meanwhile, Dennis Conner and Liberty scored two wins over Tom Blackaller sailing Defender in trial races for the right to defend the up. Liberty took an early lead in both races

and won by 1min 5sec and by 43sec. She leads the series with 15 wins in 24 races ahead of Defender with 12 wins.

Monday's races were in unpredictable winds that saw doldrums all around Rhode Island Sound north, south-east and north-west, up to 20 knots in the morning but fading out to three knots under bright afternoon skies.

CHALLENGERS (John Merdy's team): 1. Australia II 11:38pm; 2. Canada I 7:52pm; 3. France III 8:15pm; 4. Azzura 8:24pm; 5. Challenge 12 8:39pm; 6. B. France 8:18pm; 7. Advance (Aus) 9:30pm.

LONDONSHIP: Flyby 15 national championships: Second 1st: Fisher Motes, G. Bowes (Northampton SC); 2. Voss, H. J. Rodgers (Stratford LSC); 3. S. C. Williams, C. Colley (Kirkcaldy SC); 4. Five Winds, G. C. Atkinson (Bay YC); 5. Felling Pt. N. & H. (Graham Water SC).

• HOUSTON (AP) - Houston wants to host an national sports festival in 1986 to enhance its chances of holding the Olympic Games in the year 2000, the city's mayor, Kathy Whitmire, said

after the city's 30th anniversary race on Sunday. The French entry, France III, was to be eliminated after losing to the Aitalis sponsored Azzura of Italy by 6min 48sec, the biggest-ever margin in the 132-year-old

La crème de la crème

ONLY THE VERY BEST WILL DO.

Our years of helping people to make the right career move have given us a wealth of expertise—expertise which is now being called on by our clients. The message is simple—if you want to get ahead, get us behind you.

HUMAN RESOURCES

A new position involving the management & development of our major Client's Pensions & Benefits schemes. Proven experience in a Personnel environment is considered essential.

INTERNAL SALES

Could you run an internal Sales operation & provide an effective back-up for the external Salesforce with your staff? Sound Commercial experience is, of course, a must.

OVERSEAS CONTACT

The busy MD of a City Shipping House seeks a Senior Secretary with superior formal skills & the clear ability to cope in his frequent absences abroad.

CITY PR

Presentation, poise & the ability to work under pressure are prerequisites for this super PA job to a busy PR Officer. The perks are excellent, too!

ACADEMIC LINKS

Unusually interesting Personal Secretarial post for a highly experienced individual, able to initiate routines. Academic/Administration & International research also form part of the varied brief.

PERSONNEL W3

A modern & highly-pressured environment will appeal to the younger Secretary seeking action & variety. Constant people contact in the context of Personnel & Training.

If you are interested in any of the above positions, please contact any of our branches throughout Central London or call in or phone one of the branches below:

19-23 Oxford St. W1. Tel: 01-437 9030

30 Bush Lane, EC4. Tel: 01-626 8315

Recruitment Consultants
Challoners

PA/SECRETARY IN PROPERTY £8,000

This International Property Company based in the most luxurious offices are looking for a top class PA/Secretary for the Finance Director. Excellent career opportunities and financial rewards. 110/80 shifts needed.

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS £8,500

Our clients a top International Management Consultancy are looking for a socially confident PA for their Senior Consultant. Lots of real involvement as he delegates well and constant face-to-face contact with their prestigious clients. 100/60 shifts needed.

WORLD OF BEAUTY £8,000

Excellent prospects are guaranteed by this world famous name of beauty. Assist their young dynamic General Manager with the organisation of training courses and students' shows. Your self-motivation and ability to work on your own initiative will ensure total job satisfaction. 100/60 shifts and excellent promotion needed.

Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants
18 Grosvenor Street London W1 Telephone 01-499 8070

HOUSE OF COMMONS SPEAKER'S OFFICE requires a SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

The successful applicant will have the experience necessary to make full use of a state-of-the-art word processor (Philips 5000) in addition to shorthand and typing skills. The work is varied and responsible and will include general assistance to the Speaker and his office, and secretarial assistance to the Staff Inspector who is a member of the Speaker's Office. Further qualifications required are at least three 'O' levels or equivalent including English Language; min speed 100/55 w.p.m. shorthand and typing respectively. Salary scale includes London Weighting £2,220 - £2,336 p.a. An Additional Scale allowance of £257 p.a. is payable after 1 month's proven ability. Overpayment of £10 per week for typing proficiency allowances of up to £1,074 p.a. Holidays, which are taken during Parliamentary recesses, are generous and there is a pension scheme.

Application forms and further information from:-
Establishments Office,
House of Commons,
London SW1A 0AA.
Telephone 01-739 5646
(Answering Service)

Closing date for return of application forms 10 August 1983

SECRETARY/PA £8,000 - CROYDON AREA

The position will involve dictating back-up to our busy dynamic Managing Director who heads a successful communications and advertising group incorporating photography, design and P.R. Good shorthand/typing skills required plus ability to handle administration and liaison work involving a high degree of initiative.

A rewarding position with a young team, applicants aged between 25-35 should write at own hand or first instance enclosing detailed resume to Mr. D. J. Hill, Company Secretary, Academy Communications Group, Academy House, 48/44 Stafford Road, Wallington, Surrey SM 9AA.

£8,000 - £10,000

Well educated and experienced personal assistant for the Managing Director of

FINANCIAL PUBLISHERS

our offices are near Kings Cross, far from the luxury of Mayfair, we do not offer L.V.'s but we do offer an attractive salary and pleasant colleagues.

Please write enclosing C.V. to James Wootten
WOOTTON PUBLICATIONS LTD
160-174, Caledonian Road, London, N1 9RD
01-278 7581

£9,500

Superb surroundings await an Executive Secretary who enjoys the control the pace and pressures in the Chairman's seat of an International Company. A good academic background and social awareness are essential to the role. Age 28-35.

Directors' Secretaries
Tel: 01-629 9323

CONSULTANT SURGEON

Wimpole Street requires
a Secretary who
is experienced
and has a good academic
background. Salary
£7,000 minimum.
Telephone 01-580 2620

MARKET RESEARCH AGENCY

requires first-class word processor operator.
Salary c. £7,000.
RING 486 3052/3

PA - £9,000

The charming Senior Partner of a medium-sized firm of Chartered Accountants is looking for a Secretary to assist him in all aspects of his professional practice. You will have a second secretary to help you and in addition to general office work you will be required to type and answer telephone calls. You should have an 'A' level education and be able to think on your feet.

PLEASE CALL
582 5525

Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

GET INTO BANKING

PA SEC
Age 21+ £250 neg. +
all banking benefits

Excellent opportunity to join leading Merchant Bank (offices close to Liverpool Street Station) good use skills & admin ability.

Call **Derek Last**
247 1629/1620
(No Agencies).

MAYFAIR

Well known PA/sec. required for international lawyer to act as senior position on his right-hand side. Good academic background. Local knowledge essential. Salary £7,000+

Call **629 0669**
(No Agencies).

MIDDLETON JEFFRIES

RECRUITMENT LTD

SECRETARIAL ASSISTANT

Mornings only

£4,000

Central London

This is a chance for a well educated, well spoken and well qualified secretary to have the status, responsibility and interest of a top job while working only four hours a day. You'd be joining a highly successful organisation and working in the heart of London. You will need senior management, Maturity, (30+) and report writing experience. It is important, as are good shorthand and typing coupled with a pleasant telephone manner and a highly methodical approach to your work. Hours will be 8.00am - 1.00pm or 9.30am - 1.30pm, if you prefer.

In addition to a salary of £4,000, you'll enjoy many of the company benefits afforded to full-time staff including free BUPA, and generous holidays.

So, if you want an interesting part-time job and are prepared to turn your hand to practically anything, then write with a full C.V. stating the names of any companies to which your letter should not be sent, to: Alan Spillman.

WBH whites bull holmes ltd.
69 EAST MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON WC2N 4EX

PA SECRETARY

£11,000

Well presented and genuine PA/Secretary required for Chairman and Managing Director of investment company based in St. James's.

Must be able to cope with the aspects of what a personal assistant is required to do, in particular, administrative and elementary book-keeping. Although the position does not entail much dictation secretarial skills must not be less than 110 wpm shorthand and 70 wpm typing.

Applications are accordingly invited from persons who are within the age range of 35-45 years, are presently earning not less than £10,000 p.a. and who have at least 5 years experience in a commercial and/or financial environment.

Please reply in own handwriting with full CV to Box 1703B The Times

All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

£7,000

The M.D. of a recently formed subsidiary of a major organization requires immediately a bright, hard-working secretary. To join them at this early stage of their development they are looking for an self-motivated secretary who can provide the managing director with a comprehensive secretarial and administrative service.

In addition to good shorthand and typing skills the applicants must be prepared to work as part of a small enthusiastic team.

The salary is around £7,000, benefits are very competitive and prospects for personal development are excellent.

In the first instance please write with a full C.V. to 21a Kelly, Austin Knight Advertising Limited, 26 Soho Square, London, W1A 1DS.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON FACULTY OF NATURAL SCIENCE

We urgently require a SECRETARY in the Faculty Office to assist in the day-to-day operation of this busy office, dealing with a variety of Faculty business and the admissions of science students to the College through the UCAS procedures.

It is essential that for a suitable period of training, the successful applicant will have good secretarial skills in addition to the responsibilities of the post. Negotiable salary plus £100 per annum (£7,345 - £8,349 p.a.). Therefore, in addition to the normal secretarial skills (shorthand and typing), applicants should possess initiative and tact as to be able to handle enquiries from students and staff. University experience or similar would be advantageous.

If you have the ability and experience that we are looking for, telephone for an application form on Crawley (0293) 595299 (24 hour answering service).

British Airports

SECRETARY/PA

£7,500 p.a.

The Company Secretary of a private Property Investment Company based in Central London requires a Secretary/PA. The person appointed will have good secretarial skills in addition to the demands of the position. Negotiable salary plus usual fringe benefits.

Please write with C.V. in confidence as above or telephone or leaving telephone contact number to D A Moles.

G. M. S. Syndicate Ltd.
32 Great James St., Bedford Row, WC1N 3HV

CHAUMET LTD

Prestigious West End Jewellers

For International repeat requires a person of good appearance and with a sense of responsibility to sell to important and exclusive clientele.

Only persons with previous experience of selling high quality goods in a prime environment need apply. Previous experience in retailing, 4 years or more holiday. Non-contributory Pension Scheme and Private Health Insurance after 1 year.

Please write with C.V. to:

Mr. G. P. Failla, c/o Chaumet Ltd.
178 New Bond Street, London W1Y 7PP

PLEASE CALL
582 5525

Secretaries Plus
The Secretarial Consultants

GET INTO BANKING

PA SEC

Age 21+ £250 neg. +
all banking benefits

Excellent opportunity to join leading Merchant Bank (offices close to Liverpool Street Station) good use skills & admin ability.

Call **Derek Last**
247 1629/1620
(No Agencies).

MAYFAIR

Well known PA/sec. required for international lawyer to act as senior position on his right. Good academic background. Local knowledge essential. Salary £7,000+

Call **629 0669**
(No Agencies).

MIDDLETON JEFFRIES

RECRUITMENT LTD

RENT FREE SHOW - £5,500

The perfect office for the busy PA. Our offices situated in the heart of Mayfair, just off the Strand.

They offer a unique combination of modern facilities and traditional atmosphere.

With a large open plan area, a large boardroom, a large conference room, a large lounge and a large kitchen.

To make an appointment to view the office, please call 01-580 2620.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street, London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

PORTIA
Legal Services

01-499 8070

MIDDLETON JEFFRIES
RECRUITMENT LTD

RENT FREE SHOW - £5,500

The perfect office for the busy PA. Our offices situated in the heart of Mayfair, just off the Strand.

They offer a unique combination of modern facilities and traditional atmosphere.

With a large open plan area, a large boardroom, a large conference room, a large lounge and a large kitchen.

To make an appointment to view the office, please call 01-580 2620.

Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street, London W1
Telephone 01-499 8070

PORTIA
Legal Services

01-499 8070

MIDDLETON JEFFRIES
RECRUITMENT LTD

RENT FREE SHOW - £5,500

The perfect office for the busy PA. Our offices situated in the heart of Mayfair, just off the Strand.

They offer a unique combination of modern facilities and traditional atmosphere.

With a large open plan area, a large boardroom, a large conference room, a large lounge and a large kitchen.

To make an appointment to view the office, please call 01-580 2620.

Super Secretaries

WEST END ADVERTISING AGENCY SEC/RELIEF RECEPTIONIST
A very good first or second job opportunity exists in a small and friendly agency. The right person will be able to demonstrate a cheerful personality and be willing to help out where and when necessary. Fast accurate typing is essential and shorthand would be useful. An excellent telephone manner is important. Telephone Charlotte Smith on 734 8951 during office hours.

Advertising PA/Sec £6,000 + bonus

You'll be entirely involved in above and below the line advertising operations - so previous ad agency exp desirable. Lively, 20+ PA with shorthand to join 2 for MDs. Press liaison etc. Contact Gail Buckley immediately on 829 9574.

115 New Bond St, W1

PR/PUBLISHING

Established company in Covent Garden requires Secretary 21+ with good typing/st. Some PR experience preferred, job needs someone with initiative, enthusiasm, common sense and willingness to become involved in all areas of hectic, friendly company. Salary £6,500 neg.

GERALD OLIVER 01 240 3353

(No Agencies)

£6,500

Unflappable, versatile Secretary for MD of small, but busy PR Company. Varied work, lots of involvement. Applications with CV to: Carole Stewart Bryant and Bryant Ltd, 35, Dover St, London W1X 3RA.

RECEPTIONIST/TYPIST TELEPHONIST

Required by small Covent Garden publicity agency. At least 5 years including English & Maths. Sub 2nd paper.

Please apply in writing to:

FIONA HARMER
CSA Publicity
26 James St.,
Covent Garden, London,
WC2E 8PA

University of London

ASSISTANT
An Assistant is required for the Work & Engineering Sections. The work is mainly concerned with the administration of the 800 different applications for grants and bursaries received each year. The work provides an opportunity to gain experience of the various sections of the Department and to work on one's own. Other sections of the Department have University Committees. Applicants should have a good general education, some knowledge of science or engineering subjects is not necessary. Experience of secretarial office experience is desirable.

Salary in the range £6,257- £7,546. Contracted hours 37.5 per week and normal sick pay scheme.

Further details and application form from The Personnel Officer, University of London, 26 James St., Covent Garden, London WC2E 8PA. Tel: 01-580 8000 ext. 2547 or 2548. Closing Date 12 August 1983.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY/PA

With 5th required by Mayfair Estate Agents aged 30-35. Salary c £7,500. Interesting and varied work.

01-629 4171

THURS/PA £11,00 Leading off to secure Sec/PA to senior Director. Skill and ability to manage a busy office. It is your previous experience at director level that will be most important to handle the clients and manage the company. For writing V.P.s, COO, own office. Ring Edward Bind 408 0444. Secretary Appointments Rec. cont.

A PRIVATE HOSPITAL GROUP requires a Receptionist with experience, accurate audio typed with word processing experience or written skills. Age 25-35. Salary £5,500. Telephone 486 7135. D22.

MARBELLA PA Sec (£5-8) & flexible with fluent Spanish & good Oys for interesting & varied clients. Good opportunities to work on own initiative essential. Personal services (over 100 clients). Ring Edward Hallinan 081 8532. Second JUNIOR SECS. Break into Publishing. Advertising and Marketing. Work through Covert. Good opportunities. Ring Edward Hallinan 081 8532. Second JUNIOR SECS. Break into Publishing. Advertising and Marketing. Work through Covert. Good opportunities. Ring Edward Hallinan 081 8532.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent, part-time, short term, 12 months. Tel: 081 734 0532. Full time, part-time, part and full time. Own office, office and travel. TEL: 081 734 0532.

Full time, part-time, part and full time. Own office, office and travel. TEL: 081 734 0532.

SUPER SECRETARY

Young, progressive Interior Design and Furnishing Company based in the West End requires an outgoing, friendly and well-qualified secretary in their early 20s to work as part of a team. Applicants should have excellent typing skills, a confident and pleasant telephone manner, and be able to use their own initiative. Short-term would be an advantage, a sense of humour essential. Salary according to age and experience.

Please send with details to Number One Furniture, 5 Myrtle Place, Wells St, W1 or for further information, phone Rosemary on

636 2327

(No Agencies)

PUBLIC RELATIONS

We have vacancies for two Secretaries, each working for two account executives in the financial/public affairs area.

We are looking for reliable, confidential Secretaries who pay attention to detail and can cope with deadlines. They will have an A level education, sound secretarial skills (50/55 min) and at least 2 years' experience.

If you would like to work in a stimulating and informal environment, write with CV to Tessie Dorsey, Daniel J Edelman Ltd, Stanhope House, Stanhope Place, London, W2 2HH. Tel: 723 3444.

PA/SECRETARY

Young advertising agency requires top class PA to run office. Good secretarial skills essential plus ability to work under pressure and own initiative. Plenty of admin work, media buying and press relations. Good telephone manner, client liaison. Age 21+. Salary £5,000 + bonus.

For an appointment ring Penny on 221 1818
(No Agencies)

WAKEFIELD CHESSWIN ADVERTISING LTD
135/137 Westbourne Grove, London W11 2AU

SECRETARY

Required in the Examination Department of the Royal College of Obstetricians & Gynaecologists, 27 St George's Park, London NW1. Good typing ability, interested in medical examinations. Administration of part 1 membership examination & committee work involved. Good working environment, free lunches & 4 weeks annual holiday, starting salary according to age & experience within ranges 25,267 to 28,129 subject to review 1st January.

Telephone 01-262 5425 for job description & application form.

T.V. ADVERTISING AND DIRECT MARKETING COMPANY, W8

Require well presented Receptionist/Typist to operate Kinescanner switchboard, you should be calm under pressure and prepared to expand your job description to cover other aspects of office management. Salary negotiable.

Write with full C.V. to Mrs. Instone,

TELLY GROUP HOLDINGS LTD
20, Canning Place, London, W8 5AD

RECEPTIONIST AND TELEPHONIST

Who is able to type is needed by Architects with studios near the Barbican.

Please write with information to Frederick Gibberd Consultant and Partners, 82-84 St John St, London EC1M 4BP.

SECRETARY TO JOINT MANAGING DIRECTORS

Short-term, accurate typing will involve index and clerical work, interesting but demanding position, age 20-30. Salary negotiable.

Send CV to

SHAW - FRENCH LTD
18-20 March St, N1

SECRETARY/PA

For partner of well established Major property consultants. Extensive international 120+ typing day with some of humour. Salary £5,750 p.a.

Phone 491 2959

GRADUATE CAREER £10,000. Use your fluent French and bilingual skills to join a dynamic, stimulating company as Secretary/Administrative Assistant in training and development. West London office. 100/500 hours. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070.

DESCRIPTION SECRETARY, 18-20, short-hand and role of client contact in a fast growing company. £10,000. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070.

FASHION CONCIERGE, CA 750. John Egan's largest retail fashion group. Extensive travel, 10 day a week, excellent working conditions, wide range of products. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070.

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS, £10,000. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

COLLEGE LEARNERS Initiative, a good opportunity for part-time work. Tel: 01-895 2070.

THE TIMES WEDNESDAY JULY 27 1983

Residential property/Baron Phillips

Country Properties

SAVILLS

OXFORDSHIRE/BERKSHIRE BORDER
The Thames Valley 47 ACRES
Henley 1½ miles, M4 Motorway 10 miles, London 35 miles
Attractive Regency House in an imposing wooded setting, facing west over The Thames, together with a Cottage and Stabling.

4 reception rooms, study, 7 bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, shower room, Oil-fired central heating, Cottage, Stabling for 9. Heated swimming pool. Hard tennis court. Wooded gardens and grounds. Pasture. About 47 acres in all.

As a Whole or in Lots.

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1. Tel: 01-499 8644.

WEST SUSSEX ABOUT 42 ACRES
Horsham Station 1½ miles, Victoria/London Bridge 55 minutes
Fine house of Period origin in an elevated position protected by beautiful undulating countryside.

4 reception rooms, garden room, master suite of bedroom, dressing room and bathroom, further 5 bedrooms and 3 bathrooms. Games room. Indoor heated swimming pool and sauna. Solid/oil central heating. Garage. Stable yard. Hard tennis court. Garden and grounds. Post and rail paddocks. About 42 acres.

Also available 2 bedroom lodge with 1 acre.

SAVILLS, 20 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, London W1. Tel: 01-499 8644.

20 Grosvenor Hill, London, W1X OHQ
01-499 8644

Lane Fox & Partners**OXFORDSHIRE**

Between Banbury & Oxford

A Few XVIII Century Country House

in magnificent rural situation

3 receptions, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathroms
Lovely secluded gardens including heated pool & hard tennis court
2 modernised cottages, 5 paddocks
ABOUT 83½ ACRES

For Sale Freshhold

Lane Fox & Partners, Middleton Cheney, Banbury
Tel: (0295) 716592

LITTLE BADDOW - NEAR CHELMSFORD

Modern Georgian style residence - superb position 6 beds, 2 baths, study, 4 recps, lux. kitchen, games room, 3 acres incl. stable block, potential paddock. 10 mins. station 35 mins. Liverpool St.

Offers around £178,000
Phone now - 024541 4409

Knight Frank & Rutley

20 Hanover Square 01-629 8171

London W1R 0AH Tel: 265384

IRELAND**LUTTRELLSTOWN CASTLE**

Dublin 6 miles. Easy Access to Central Dublin and International Airport.

Landscaped Gardens and Park.

13 Acre Lake, 8 Cottages.

Completely enclosed Estate of

ABOUT 570 ACRES

Joint Agents with:

HAMILTON AND HAMILTON (ESTATES) LTD., Dublin

(Tel: Dublin 765501)

One of Ireland's finest private residential estates

Would provide a unique headquarters building, ideal for a variety of institutional uses including Educational, Conference or Arts Centre. (Subject to Planning Permission.)

Magnificent State and Reception Rooms.

Landscaped Gardens and Park.

13 Acre Lake, 8 Cottages.

Completely enclosed Estate of

ABOUT 570 ACRES

Joint Agents with:

HAMILTON AND HAMILTON (ESTATES) LTD., Dublin

(Tel: Dublin 765501)

HASELMERE

Detailed family house, easy reach mainline station (Waterloo 55 mins.) Mainly South facing, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 receptions, cloaks, kitchen/breakfast room, double glazing. G.C.H. double garage, loggia, swimming pool, garden shelter, approx 2 acres, formal/woodland. Direct access National Trust. Beautiful views. £120,000.

Hindhead 6468

KENT, NEAR ASHFORD

CHARING X 60 ACRES

Privileged site. 10th century country house, 3 bedrooms, study, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. C.H.M. S/c staff cottage. Living room, kitchen, breakfast room, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground and paddocks including 6 new hard tennis courts.

ABOUT 5½ ACRES

£150,000

£150,000 + 60 ACRES

10 Black St., Ashford, Kent, TN23 1DZ (0333) 243231

WALTERS ASH IN THE CHILTERN

Twist High Wycombe & Chilterns, 3

beds, 2 reception rooms, cloakroom, 6

bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. C.H.M.

S/c staff cottage. Living room,

kitchen, breakfast room,

4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, ground and

paddocks including 6 new hard

tennis courts.

Full details from

24, Sapley Road, Hartfield,

Huntingdon, Cambs.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BARN CONVERSION

Nearine competition overlooking

national trust parkland, the River

Avon, Great Malvern, Worcester.

3 bedrooms, lounge, dining room,

bedroom, study, old oak floor, double

carpet, double glazing, double

glazing, double doors, double

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

Ceefax All News headlines, weather, traffic and sports details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

Breakfast Time with Nick Ross and Selina Scott. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; top 10 fit between 8.45 and 7.00am. The television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; agony aunt between 8.30 and 9.00; and food and cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00.

Blue Peter Goes Silver. Highlights from the 1968 expedition by Land Rover to Morocco, celebrating the programme's Silver Anniversary. A small Ayres reads part three of the Secret Garden. **The Amazing Adventures of Morph** (n) 9.45 Why Don't You? Ideas for young people at a loose end (n) 10.10 **Closedown**

News After Noon with Michael Cole and Noreen Bray. The weather prospects come from Bill Giles' 12.17 Regional news (London and SE only); financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles (1.30) King Rolls (r) 1.35 **Sixty-a-Brac** with Brian Cant (r)

Brett Maverick In The Lazy Ace. Starring James Garner as the charming card sharp. In town for one last game before he retires. (r) 2.30 **Interval** 3.25 **A Year in the Life of The River Keeper**. Londoner Bernard Archdrift escaped from the metropolis to become the river keeper on Lord Mountbatten's Estate (r). 4.18 **Regional news** (not London). **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.45 **Cartoon: Boss Cat in The Unscratches** (r) 5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld** 5.10 **The Children of Destiny**. Magnus Magnusson describes the childhood of Mary Queen of Scots (r)

4.10 **News with Moya Stuart** 6.00 **South East at Six**

5.20 **Nationwide** presented by Richard Kershaw and Hugh Scully

10 **Paddles Up**. Heat three in the swimming competition and seven of the best women paddlers race against the clock. The two fastest join the four men in next week's final. **15 The Day of the Dolphin** (1975) starring George C Scott as a marine biologist who is teaching dolphins to communicate with humans. Outside forces team up with the learned scientist thus himself mixed up in international intrigue. Directed by Mike Nichols.

10 **News with Michael Buerk**. Come Dancing. Peter Marshall is at the Great Room. Grosvenor House, London, for the first of the competition between North West and Home Counties South, the hosts.

10 **Being Normal**, by Brian Praeger. The story of how a child's abnormality affected her parents' marriage. Starring Anne Carter and David Suchet (see Choice).

38 **News headlines**.

36 **A View of the Pier**. Gavie Henderson on a nostalgic trip around Britain's coast to see the reminders of Victorian holidays. With Harry Strutt's Hot Rhythm Orchestra.

66 **Weather**.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.5kHz/265m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 89.5kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: JHK 1500m VHF 92-281m; LBC 1152kHz/281m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/260m; VHF 92.5; Radio 5: 96.8kHz/463m.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Mark Carney. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; top 10 fit between 8.45 and 7.00am. The television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; agony aunt between 8.30 and 9.00; and food and cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Seasame Street** 10.25 **Science International**. A look at the latest developments in scientific research with Sport Billy and the Moon. From The Loch 11.00 **Island Wildlife** 11.30 **The Vanishing Peacock**. The plant life of the Irish bogs 11.50 **Cartoon Time**: **Hit and Run**.

12.00 **Button Moon Rocket** adventures with puppets (r) 12.10 **Rainbow** (r) 12.30 **The Electric Theatre Show** John Dorey talks to **Estate Chardham**, one of the country's leading casting directors.

1.00 **News 1.20** **Thames news** 1.30 **Emmerdale Farm**. The strains of parenthood are becoming more apparent with Dolly Skidmore (1.20) **A Piss**, Gill Nevill is at the **Thaxted Music Festival** to hear the English Sinfonia playing Bach's Third Orchestral Suite. The conductor is **Stuart Bedford**.

2.30 **A Country Practice**. Drama series about a medical practice in a remote Australian sheep town. 3.30 **Definition** Cryptic crossword game for all the family. The celebrity guests are **Hilary Pritchard** and **Leslie Thomas**.

4.00 **Rod, Jane and Freddy** (r) 4.15 **Carlton featuring Victor and Maria Eriks** World. Another adventure for Rod (r) 4.45 **What's Happening?** The second quarter final in the musical quiz show. The contestants are **Ruth Tay** and **Downtown Radio**. 5.15 **Different Strokes**. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted children.

5.45 **News 6.00** **Thames News**. Help! **Jill** Walters with news of opportunities for unemployed people.

6.35 **Crossroads** Kath Brownlow has a tricky situation to handle.

7.00 **Where There's Life ...** Dr Rob Buckman joins a group of cancer sufferers as they go to Mexico in search of a cure.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. What does the future hold for Bert Lynch and her fancy man, Des Foster?

8.00 **Starburst**. Variety show with topping of the bill, French singer **Sacha Distel**. Among others on the programme are **Lorraine Chase**, **The Nolans** and **Mrs Reid**.

9.00 **Jemima Sézane Investigates: Death in the Corfe**. The investigative television reporter becomes involved in the mysterious disappearance of a romantic chef. Starring **Patricia Hodge** and **Stratford Johns**.

10.00 **News** followed by **Thames News Headlines**.

10.30 **TVK: The Kisses of Angel Street** (1981) starring **Liz Alexander**, **John Harrapreys** and **Alexander Archdale**. The first in a season of films from Australia and New Zealand. Drama about high-fee flatters and their efforts to intimidate the residents of a street they want to develop. Directed by **Donald Crombie**.

12.20 **Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt**.

ITV/SCOTLAND

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anne Diamond and Mark Carney. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; top 10 fit between 8.45 and 7.00am. The television previewed between 7.15 and 7.30; review of the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45; agony aunt between 8.30 and 9.00; and food and cookery hints between 8.45 and 9.00.

ITV/NORTH

9.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **Seasame Street** 10.25 **Science International**. A look at the latest developments in scientific research with Sport Billy and the Moon. From The Loch 11.00 **Island Wildlife** 11.30 **The Vanishing Peacock**. The plant life of the Irish bogs 11.50 **Cartoon Time**: **Hit and Run**.

12.00 **Button Moon Rocket** adventures with puppets (r) 12.10 **Rainbow** (r) 12.30 **The Electric Theatre Show** John Dorey talks to **Estate Chardham**, one of the country's leading casting directors.

1.00 **News 1.20** **Thames news** 1.30 **Emmerdale Farm**. The strains of parenthood are becoming more apparent with Dolly Skidmore (1.20) **A Piss**, Gill Nevill is at the **Thaxted Music Festival** to hear the English Sinfonia playing Bach's Third Orchestral Suite. The conductor is **Stuart Bedford**.

2.30 **A Country Practice**. Drama series about a medical practice in a remote Australian sheep town. 3.30 **Definition** Cryptic crossword game for all the family. The celebrity guests are **Hilary Pritchard** and **Leslie Thomas**.

4.00 **Rod, Jane and Freddy** (r) 4.15 **Carlton featuring Victor and Maria Eriks** World. Another adventure for Rod (r) 4.45 **What's Happening?** The second quarter final in the musical quiz show. The contestants are **Ruth Tay** and **Downtown Radio**. 5.15 **Different Strokes**. American comedy series about a millionaire and his adopted children.

5.45 **News 6.00** **Thames News**. Help! **Jill** Walters with news of opportunities for unemployed people.

6.35 **Crossroads** Kath Brownlow has a tricky situation to handle.

7.00 **Where There's Life ...** Dr Rob Buckman joins a group of cancer sufferers as they go to Mexico in search of a cure.

7.30 **Coronation Street**. What does the future hold for Bert Lynch and her fancy man, Des Foster?

8.00 **Starburst**. Variety show with topping of the bill, French singer **Sacha Distel**. Among others on the programme are **Lorraine Chase**, **The Nolans** and **Mrs Reid**.

9.00 **Jemima Sézane Investigates: Death in the Corfe**. The investigative television reporter becomes involved in the mysterious disappearance of a romantic chef. Starring **Patricia Hodge** and **Stratford Johns**.

10.00 **News** followed by **Thames News Headlines**.

10.30 **TVK: The Kisses of Angel Street** (1981) starring **Liz Alexander**, **John Harrapreys** and **Alexander Archdale**. The first in a season of films from Australia and New Zealand. Drama about high-fee flatters and their efforts to intimidate the residents of a street they want to develop. Directed by **Donald Crombie**.

12.20 **Close with Barbara Leigh-Hunt**.

BBC 2**CHANNEL 4**

6.05 **Open University: Education in Trinidad** 6.30 **The History of Microbiology & Physics: Gaussian Diffraction** 7.20 **Victorian Moral Painting** 7.45 **Resources for a City**: **Closedown** at 8.10.

10.05 **Play School**, 10.55 **Closedown**.

12.30 **Open University: The First Years of Life: The World at One** 12.55 **Health Choices: Going Shopping** 1.20 **Closedown**.

2.15 **Glorious Goodwood**. Julian Wilson introduces five coverage of races from today's card - the OCL, Richmond Stakes (2.30) the Pimm's Goodwood Stakes (3.00), the Sussex Stakes (3.40) and the Fonthill Maiden Stakes (4.10), 4.25 **Closedown**.

5.10 **Musician Harmonic Analysis** (2). Wagner's *Tirant* and *Iocaste* - the opening bars of the *Prelude* and the closing bars of the *Liesbeth* are played and discussed.

5.35 **SOS Coastguard**: Episode eight: **The Crash**.

5.55 **The Great Egg Race**. The final programme in the series and teams representing Metal Box Limited, the Military Vehicles Engineering Establishment and Paul Heworth Associates have the task of designing, building and racing an egg walker. (r)

6.20 **Museum of the Year**. The second heat is between Armley Mills Industrial Museum, Leeds, and Norton Priory Museum, Birkenhead.

6.35 **Six Fifty-Five**. Among the guests is Alan Whicker who talks about his beloved island of Jersey.

7.25 **News summary with subtitles**.

7.30 **The Travel Show** presented by Paul Heiney and Lucy Skeaping.

8.00 **Timewatch** presented by John Tusa. Three topics in this month's examination of history with hindsight - the history to Tyburn and its use as a deterrent; why the British Secret Service failed to uncover the Cambridge network of Russian spies; and a new light on William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror.

9.00 **Film Buff of the Year**. The first semi-final and the contestants answer questions on musical biographies, Charles Laughton, Alexander Korda and Shakespeare on him.

10.45 **Karai**. A documentary filmed during the Heimely Festival in North Yorkshire. Mihaly Dufek, the Hungarian concert pianist, and individual members of the Heimely Festival Orchestra, are shown in rehearsal for Dufek's first public performance in the West - Mozart's Piano Concerto No 24 in C minor - at an 18th century country house, Duncombe Park.

10.55 **Open University: Ceramics under Stress** 12.10 **Bicycles: Framed for Success**. Ends at 12.40. **Closedown**.

11.50 **News** 12.00 **Closedown**.

BBC 1 Wales 1.27-1.30 **News of Wales** 1.30-1.40 **Wales Headlines** 1.45-1.50 **Wales Today** 1.55-1.60 **News and Weather** 1.60-1.65 **Scotland** 1.65-1.70 **Reporting Scotland** 1.70-1.75 **Northern Ireland** 1.75-1.80 **News** 1.80-1.85 **Scenes Around Scotland** 1.85-1.90 **News and Weather** 1.90-1.95 **England** 1.95-2.00 **Regional news magazines** 2.00-2.10 **Closedown**.

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: Education in Trinidad** 6.30 **The History of Microbiology & Physics: Gaussian Diffraction** 7.20 **Victorian Moral Painting** 7.45 **Resources for a City**: **Closedown** at 8.10.

10.05 **Play School**, 10.55 **Closedown**.

12.30 **Open University: The First Years of Life: The World at One** 12.55 **Health Choices: Going Shopping** 1.20 **Closedown**.

2.15 **Glorious Goodwood**. Julian Wilson introduces five coverage of races from today's card - the OCL, Richmond Stakes (2.30) the Pimm's Goodwood Stakes (3.00), the Sussex Stakes (3.40) and the Fonthill Maiden Stakes (4.10), 4.25 **Closedown**.

5.10 **Musician Harmonic Analysis** (2). Wagner's *Tirant* and *Iocaste* - the opening bars of the *Prelude* and the closing bars of the *Liesbeth* are played and discussed.

5.35 **SOS Coastguard**: Episode eight: **The Crash**.

5.55 **The Great Egg Race**. The final programme in the series and teams representing Metal Box Limited, the Military Vehicles Engineering Establishment and Paul Heworth Associates have the task of designing, building and racing an egg walker. (r)

6.20 **Museum of the Year**. The second heat is between Armley Mills Industrial Museum, Leeds, and Norton Priory Museum, Birkenhead.

6.35 **Six Fifty-Five**. Among the guests is Alan Whicker who talks about his beloved island of Jersey.

7.25 **News summary with subtitles**.

7.30 **The Travel Show** presented by Paul Heiney and Lucy Skeaping.

8.00 **Timewatch** presented by John Tusa. Three topics in this month's examination of history with hindsight - the history to Tyburn and its use as a deterrent; why the British Secret Service failed to uncover the Cambridge network of Russian spies; and a new light on William Rufus, son of William the Conqueror.

